DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 257 309 FL 014 986

AUTHOR	Gonzales, Phillip C., Comp.
TITLE	Vocabulary for the Spanish-English Bilingual Program. [Grades K-6.]
INSTITUTION	Evaluation, Dissemination and Assessment Center, Dallas.
SPONS AGENCY	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (ED), Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	Aug 84
NOTE	123p.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Reference Materials - Vocabularies/Classifications/Dictionaries (134)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Bilingual Education; *Bilingualism; Class Activities; Elementary Education; *English (Second Language); Grade 1; Grade 2; Grade 3; Grade 4; Grade 5; Grade 6; Health Education; Kindergarten; Language Arts; Mathematics Instruction; Safety Education; Science Education; Social Studies; *Spanish; *Vocabulary Development

ABSTRACT

Materials for Spanish-English bilingual children's vocabulary development in grades K-6 include lists of English words and their Spanish counterparts for the typical course of study, which in grades one through six includes social studies, science, language arts, health and safety, and math. Related class activities in each area are suggested after each grade level list. For the five-year-olds, the scope of the vocabulary includes body parts, clothing, food, communications, school, and transportation. (MSE)

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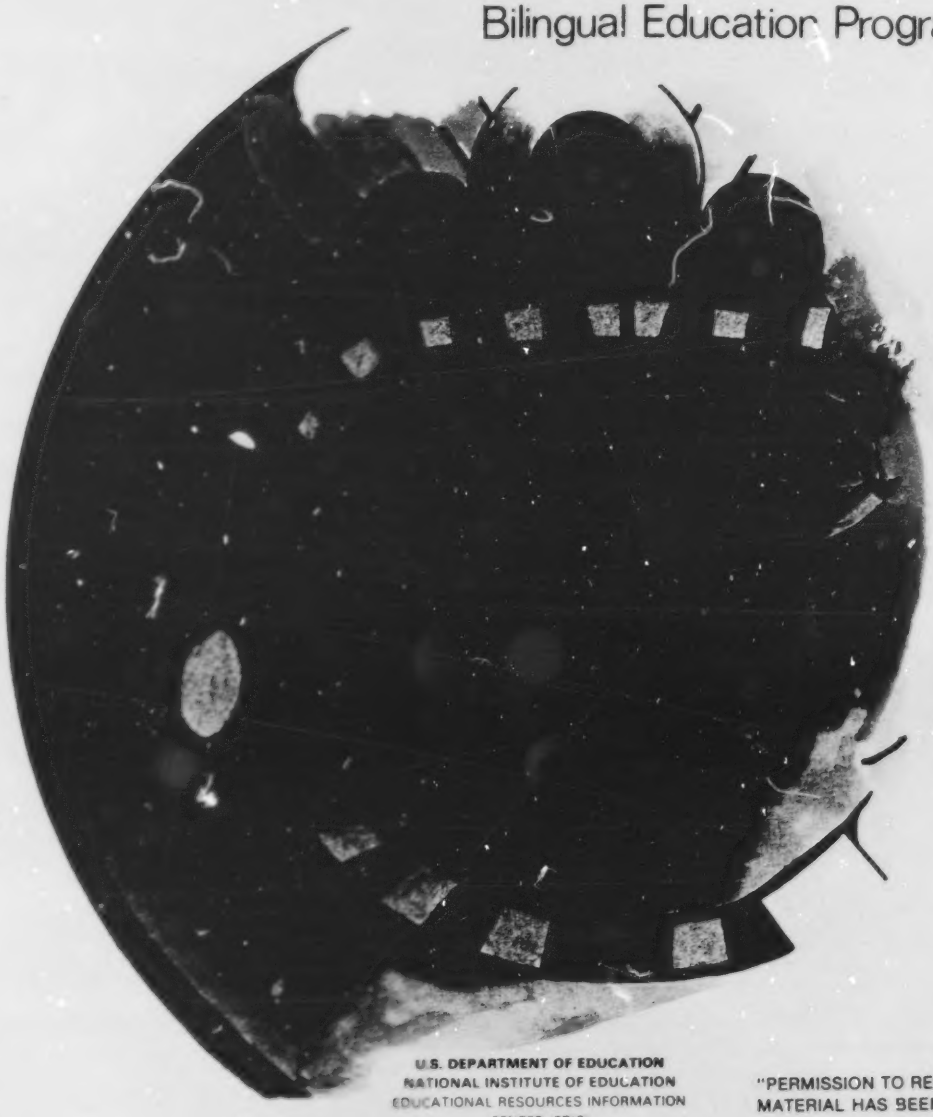
VOCABULARY

for the Spanish – English Bilingual Education Program



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VOCABULARY FOR THE SPANISH-ENGLISH BILINGUAL PROGRAM

Compiled by Phillip C. Gonzales

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON BILINGUAL PROGRAMS - 1980

The project reported herein was performed pursuant to a Grant from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs. However, the opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the position or policy of the U.S. Department of Education, and no official endorsement of the U.S. Department of Education should be inferred.

This publication was printed with funds provided by Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by Public Law 95-561.

First Printing, August 1984

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Published by
Evaluation, Dissemination and Assessment Center—Dallas
Dallas Independent School District
Dallas, Texas 75204
(214) 742-5991

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FOREWORD

by

Phillip C. Gonzales
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON BILINGUAL PROGRAMS

Vocabulary building is one important aspect of bilingual instruction. Knowledge of and flexibility in using concepts and their associated and subsumed lexicon is related to success in school. When a child understands and can use words, s/he can begin to visualize, observe, and classify objects. These skills free the child from having to rely on the active, hands-on experiences only and allows cognitive development at more abstract levels to begin. Additionally, we know that a child can more fully comprehend from print those terms which are part of their oral language repertoire. Since bilingual programs by their very nature help students grow and learn in two languages, it is doubly important to ensure the acquisition of vocabularies that will promote and not inhibit, through their absence, further cognitive growth.

The vocabulary lists that follow are designed as an aid to the instruction provided by bilingual teachers. Since it is assumed that mastery of concepts is facilitated by understanding the related vocabulary and vice versa, these lists of concepts and vocabulary terms can serve as guides for instruction. Additionally, these lists can be used as informal measures of the acquisition of bilingual vocabularies by students in bilingual programs. The lists can serve as a standard against which the child's growth can be compared.

In each section, the concepts commonly expected of children at that grade level are listed and underlined for easy identification. Along with the concepts as organizing constructs of instruction are some commonly associated vocabulary items. The English terms are capitalized and the related Spanish term(s) follow immediately. The categories for the concepts at the kindergarten level are those which have been determined appropriate for vocabulary development for the five-year-old (Easkes and Brock, 1973). Most six-year-old first graders will be expected to have already acquired this baseline lexicon. First graders found lacking in academic achievement may be deficient in their knowledge of this vocabulary.

In the next six sections, the topics included constitute the typical course of study for social studies, science, language arts, health and safety, and math (Nault, 1977). For each topical concept, characteristic related vocabulary is listed. Knowledge of the vocabulary associated with each concept can serve as an indicator of the understanding the child has of that area of study. Conversely, a lack of vocabulary can suggest an incomplete learning of the topic studied. Of course, comprehension will certainly be affected by the vocabulary possessed by the child.

It is hoped that this listing of topics generally considered important at each grade level and the accompanying related vocabulary will assist teachers both in devising appropriate curricula and also in planning relevant instruction at each stage of bilingual schooling. This list of concepts and vocabulary is by no means complete. Teachers may wish to add additional lexical items as needed.

P.C.G.

Easkes, June and Jeri Brock. *Language Activity Packet for Language Development.* Tulsa, Oklahoma: Tulsa County Early Childhood Education Project Title III E.S.E.A. 1973.

Nault, William H. *Typical Course of Study-Kindergarten through Grade 12.* Chicago: Field Enterprises Educational Corporation. 1977.

A NOTE FROM THE EDAC-DALLAS

The vocabulary lists compiled by Dr. Phillip C. Gonzales and published by the EDAC-Dallas will be useful to both bilingual and English-as-a-second-language teachers. Items selected from the desired subject matter area and grade level may be used in a variety of ways: as a basis for introductory oral presentation, in written exercises, or as items in pre- or posttests. The bilingual teacher will find the lists useful in assessing oral and written vocabulary before presenting a lesson. In addition, trainers of bilingual teachers who instruct the subject matter areas will wish to refer to the compendium since it provides common terminology used in the bilingual classroom. Finally, the document may be used as a supplementary reference resource. Teachers or students may look up terms much as they would in a bilingual dictionary. The EDAC-Dallas perceives the compendium as a valuable contribution to the field of bilingual education.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE FIVE-YEAR-OLD

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESAROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL NIÑO DE CINCO AÑOS

1. Body Parts
Partes del cuerpo humano

ANKLE: tobillo

ARM: brazo

BACK: espalda

BEARD: barba

BODY: cuerpo

BONE: hueso

CHEEK: cachete (mejilla)

CHEST: pecho

CHIN: barba

EAR: oreja

ELBOW: codo

EYE: ojo

EYEBROW: ceja

EYELASH: pestaña

FACE: cara

FEET: pies

FINGER: dedo

FINGERNAIL: uña de la mano

FOOT: pie

HAIR: cabello

HAND: mano

HEAD: cabeza

HEART: corazón

HEEL: talón

HIP: cadera

KNEE: rodilla

LEG: pierna

LIP: labio

MOUTH: boca

NAVEL: ombligo

NECK: cuello

RIBS: costillas

SKELETON: esqueleto

SKIN: cutis

SHOULDERS: hombros

STOMACH: estómago

TEETH: dientes

THROAT: garganta

THUMB: pulgar

TOE: dedo del pie

TOENAIL: uña del pie

TONGUE: lengua

TOOTH: diente

WAIST: cintura

WRIST: muñeca

Related Words
Palabras asociadas

CURL: rizo

HAIRCUT: corte de pelo

MUSTACHE: bigote

SHAMPOO: champú

SHAVE (TO): rasurar, afeitar

2. Clothing
Ropa

APRON: delantal

BATHING SUIT: traje de baño

BATHROBE: bata de baño

BIB: babero

BLOUSE: blusa

BOOTS: botas

CAP: gorro, gorra

CAPE: capa

COAT: abrigo

COWBOY BOOTS: botas de vaquero

DIAPER: pañal

DRESS: vestido

GALOSHES: chanclos, botas impermeables

GLOVE: guante

GOWN: túnica

HALTER: corpiño

HAT: sombrero

HOOD: caperuza, capucho

HOUSECOAT: bata de casa

JACKET: chaqueta, saco

JEANS: pantalones de mezclilla

KNIT SHIRT: camisa de tejida

LEOTARDS: malla de acróbatas

MITTEN: mitón

NIGHTGOWN: túnica de dormir, camisa

PANTS: pantalones

RAINCOAT: abrigo impermeable

ROBE: manta, toga

RUBBERS: zapatos de goma

SANDALS: sandalias

SCARF: bufanda

SHAWL: rebozo, pañolón

SHIRT: camisa

SHOES: zapatos

SKIRT: falda

SLACKS: pantalones

SLIP: fondo, saya

SNOWSUIT: traje para la nieve

SOCK: calcetín

STOCKINGS: medias

SUIT: traje

SWEATER: suéter

SWIMSUIT: traje de baño

THONGS: chanclas

TIE: corbata

TROUSERS: pantalones

T-SHIRT: camiseta

UNDERSHIRT: camiseta

VEST: chaleco

Related Words
Palabras asociadas

BARRETTE: broche de cabellera

BEADS: cuentas

BELT: faja, cinto, cinturón

BOBBY PIN: horquilla

BRACELET: pulsera

BRUSH: cepillo

BUTTON: botón

COLLAR: cuello

COMB: peine

COSTUME: vestido, traje

GLASSES: anteojos, lentes

HANDKERCHIEF: pañuelo

JEWELRY: joyas

LAUNDRY: ropa sucia

LIPSTICK: lápiz de labios

LOTION: loción

NECKLACE: collar

PATCH: parche

PERFUME: perfume

POCKET: bolsillo, bolsa

POCKETBOOK: cartera, billetera

POWDER: polvo

PURSE: bolsa

RING: anillo

SUNGLASSES: anteojos para el sol

THREAD: hilo

TOOTHBRUSH: cepillo de dientes

TOOTHPASTE: pasta de dientes

UMBRELLA: paraguas

UNIFORM: uniforme

WATCH: reloj

ZIPPER: cierre

3. Food
Comida

Vegetables
Vegetales

AVOCADO: aguacate

BEANS: frijoles

BEET: remolacha, betabel

BROCCOLI: bróculi

CABBAGE: repollo

CARROT: zanahoria

CAULIFLOWER: coliflor

CELERY: apio

CORN: maíz, elote

CORN-ON-THE-COB: mazorca de maíz

CUCUMBER: pepino

GREEN BEANS: ejotes

ONION: cebolla

PEA: guisante, chícharo

POTATO: papa

RADISH: rábano

RICE: arroz

SAUERKRAUT: chucrut

SPINACH: espinaca

STRING BEANS: ejotes

TOMATO: tomate

TURNIP: nabo

Fruit
Fruta

APPLE: manzana

APPLESAUCE: compota de manzana

APRICOT: albaricoque

BANANA: plátano

CANTALOUPE: melón

CHERRY: cereza

GRAPE: uva

GRAPEFRUIT: toronja

LEMON: limón

LIME: lima agria

ORANGE: naranja

PEACH: durazno

PEAR: pera

PINEAPPLE: piña

PLUM: ciruela

PRUNE: ciruela pasa

PUMPKIN: calabaza

RAISINS: pasas

STRAWBERRY: fresa

TANGERINE: mandarina

WATERMELON: sandía

Meat
Carne

BACON: tocino

BEEF STEAK: biftec, bisté, bistec

BOLOGNA: salchichón

CHICKEN: pollo, gallina

FISH: pescado

HAM: jamón

HAMBURGER: hamburguesa

HOT DOG: hot dog, perro caliente

LUNCHMEAT: carne fría

MEAT LOAF: carne picada y sazonda

PORK CHOP: chuletas de puerco, (cerdo)

ROAST: asado, asado de carne

SAUSAGE: salchicha

SHRIMP: camarón

STEAK: bistec

TUNA FISH: atún

TURKEY: pavo, guajolote (Mex.)

WIENER: salchicha

Dairy Products
Productos de lechería

BUTTER: mantequilla

CHEESE: queso

COTTAGE CHEESE: requesón

CREAM: crema

EGG: huevo

ICE CREAM CONE: helado, barquilla de helado

MILK: leche

WHIPPED CREAM: crema batida

Related Words
Palabras asociadas

BABY FOOD: comida para niño, infante

BARBECUE: barbacoa

BISCUIT: bizcocho

BREAD: pan

BREAKFAST: desayuno

CAKE: pastel

CANDY: dulce

CEREAL: cereal

CHILI: chile, frijoles con salsa de chile

CHOCOLATE: chocolate

COCOA: cacao

COFFEE: café
COLA (SODA): refresco, gaseosa
COOKIE: galleta
CORN: maíz, elote
CRACKER: galleta
DESSERT: postre
DINNER: comida
DOUGHNUT: rosquilla
FLOUR: harina
GINGERBREAD: pan de jengibre
GRAPE JUICE: jugo de uva
GRAVY: salsa
GUM: goma, chicle
HONEY: miel
ICE: hielo
ICING: capa de azúcar
JELLO: gelatina
KETCHUP: salsa de tomate
KOOL-ADE: refresco
LEMONADE: limonada
LUNCH: almuerzo
MARGARINE: margarina
MAYONNAISE: mayonesa
MEAL: comida
MUSTARD: mostaza
NUT: nuez
OATMEAL: harina de avena
OATS: avena
ORANGE JUICE: jugo de naranja
PEANUT: cacahuate, maní
PECAN: pacana
PEPPER: pimienta
PICKLE: pepino encurtido
PICNIC: día de campo
PIE: pastel
PINEAPPLE: piña
PIZZA: torta italiana
POP: soda
POPCORN: palomitas de maíz
PUDDING: pudín
ROLL: bolillo
SALAD: ensalada
SALT: sal
SANDWICH: emparedado
SODA: soda
SOUP: caldo, sopa
SPAGHETTI: macarrón a la italiana
SNACK: bocadillo, refrigerio

STEW: guisado

SUGAR: azúcar

SUPPER: cena

SYRUP: jarabe, melaza, miel

TACO: taco

TEA: té

TOMATO JUICE: jugo de tomate

TORTILLA: tortilla

VANILLA: vainilla

WAFFLE: wafle, barquillo

WATER: agua

WHEAT: trigo

4. Communication
Comunicación

ADDRESS: dirección

ANTENNA: antena

BOOKS: libros

CARTOONS: caricaturas

CATALOGUES: catálogos

COMMERCIAL: anuncio comercial

DIAL: disco (del teléfono)

DRUM: tambor

ELECTRICITY: electricidad

ENVELOPE: sobre

GUITAR: guitarra

HORN: claxon

LETTER: carta

LETTERS: letras

MAGAZINES: revistas

MAILBOX: buzón

MESSAGE: mensaje

MUSIC: música

NEWS: noticias

NEWSPAPERS: periódicos

PAGE: página

PEN: pluma

PENCIL: lápiz

PIANO: piano

PLUG: enchufe

PLUG (TO): enchufar

POST CARDS: tarjetas

PRINT (TO): imprimir

RADIO: radio

RECORD PLAYER: gramófono, tocadiscos

SATELLITE: satélite

SIGN: signo, señal

STAMP: estampilla

STATION: estación

TAPE RECORDER: cinta grabadora

TELEPHONE: teléfono

TELEPHONE BOOK: directorio de teléfono

TELEPHONE POLE: poste de teléfono

TELEVISION, TV: televisión

TOWER: torre

TYPEWRITER: máquina de escribir

WALKIE TALKIE: transmisor portátil

5. School
Escuela

AUDITORIUM: auditorio, sala de teatro

BOOK: libro

BOX: caja

BULLETIN BOARD: tablilla de noticias

CAFETERIA: cafetería

CALENDAR: calendario

CHAIR: silla

CHALKBOARD: pizarra

CLAY: arcilla

COLORS: colores

CRAYON: creyón

DESK: pupitre, escritorio

DRINKING FOUNTAIN: bebedero

ERASER: borrador

FLAG: bandera

GLOBE: globo, esfera

HOOK: gancho, garfio

LETTER: carta

NOTEBOOK: cuaderno

NUMBER: número

OFFICE: oficina

PAINT: pintura

PAINTBRUSH: brocha

PAPER: papel

PASTE: pasta, engrudo

PEN: pluma

PENCIL: lápiz

RECORD PLAYER: tocadiscos

RUBBER BAND: liga

RULER: regla

SCISSORS: tijeras

SHELF: estante, anaquel

TABLE: mesa

TABLET: tableta

WASTEBASKET: cesto para papeles

WORKBENCH: asiento de labor

WORKBOOK: cuaderno

6. Transportation
Transporte

Land
Tierra

AMBULANCE: ambulancia

AUTOMOBILE: automóvil

BICYCLE: bicicleta

BULLDOZER: tractor, nivelador, rasador

BUS: autobús

CABOOSE: vagón de cola

FIRE ENGINE: camión de bomberos, motobomba

GASOLINE TRUCK: camión de gasolina

GARBAGE TRUCK: camión de basura

HORSE CARRIAGE: carretón de caballo

JEEP: jeep, jip

LOCOMOTIVE: locomotora

MILK TRUCK: camión de leche

MOTORCYCLE: motocicleta

PICKUP TRUCK: camión

POLICE CAR: carro de policía

SCHOOL BUS: camión de escuela

SCOOTER: patineta, scuter

SKATES, ICE: patines de hielo

SKATES, ROLLER: patines de ruedas

SLED: trineo

SLEIGH: trineo

SNOWPLOW: quitanieves

TAXICAB: carro de sitio, taxi

TOBOGAN: tobogán

TOWTRUCK: coche de remolque

TRACTOR: tractor

TRAILER: carro remolcado

TRAIN: tren

TRICYCLE: triciclo

TRUCK: camión

Water
Agua

AIRCRAFT CARRIER: portaaviones

BARGE: falúa, barca

BOAT MOTOR: lancha de motor

CANOE: canoa

FERRY: balsadera

FREIGHTER: fletador

KAYAK: canoa esquimal

OCEAN LINER: barco pasajero

RAFT: balsa

ROWBOAT: barco de remos

SHIP: buque

SPEEDBOAT: lancha de carreras

STEAMBOAT: buque de vapor

SUBMARINE: submarino

YACHT: yate

Air
Aire

AIRPLANE: avión, aeroplano

GLIDER: planeador

HELICOPTER: helicóptero

JET: avión de propulsión a chorro

ROCKET: cohete

SPACESHIP: astronave

Related Words
Palabras asociadas

ACCIDENT: accidente

AIRPORT: aeropuerto

BACKSEAT: asiento de atras

BARS: trancas, barras

BRIDGE: puente

BUMPER: defensa

CAPTAIN: capitán

DOCK: dique, desembarcadero

DRIVER: conductor, chofer

ENGINE: motor

EXPRESSWAY: supercarretera

FIRE: fuego

FIRE HYDRANT: hidrante

FRONT SEAT: asiento delantero

GASOLINE: gasolina, petrol

HEADLIGHT: farol delantero, reflector

HIGHWAY: carretera, camino real

HOOD: cofre, capilla, cubierta

HORN: pito, bocina, claxon

LAUNCHING PAD: plataforma de lanzamiento

LIFE JACKET: chaqueta salvavidas

LUGGAGE: equipaje

MACHINE: máquina

MAP: mapa

OIL: aceite

PARACHUTE: paracaídas

PASSENGER: pasajero

PILOT: piloto

PROPELLER: propulsor

PUMP: bomba

RACETRACK: hipódromo

ROAD: camino

SEAT BELT: cinturón de seguridad

SIREN: sirena

SPACE: espacio

SPACESUIT: traje espacial

SPOKES: rayos

STEERING WHEEL: volante

STOP SIGN: alto

STREET: calle

SUITCASE: maleta

TICKET: boleto

TRAFFIC: tráfico

TRAFFIC LIGHT: semáforo

TRAIN TRACK: riel de ferrocarril

TRIP: viaje

TRUCK: camión

TURNPIKE: carretera de peaje, autopista

VACATION: vacación

VEHICLE: vehículo

WHEEL: rueda

WINDSHIELD: parabrisas

WINDSHIELD WIPERS: limpiador de parabrisa

WING: ala

WRECK: naufragio, ruina, choque

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

FIVE YEAR OLD

BODY PARTS

1. Have the students lie down on butcher paper. Working in pairs they should outline each other's body then cut the paper into parts to make a puzzle. The puzzle should be cut at the joints or logical sections. The body parts should be labeled with the corresponding names. The students can then use this puzzle to discuss:
   a) dressing for the weather
   b) giving or getting haircuts
   c) brushing teeth or hair
   d) growth

2. Ask leading questions that encourage the students to make lists organizing body parts and their usages and purposes.
   a) discuss health and body care
   b) do exercises focusing on small and large body development

CLOTHING

1. Staple a picture of a child's body on the bulletin board:
   a) dress it for weather daily
   b) dress it for special occasions
   c) relate its attire to science or holiday studies

2. Begin discussions that lead the children to create oral stories relating to weather or holidays using clothing as the basis.

3. Read stories about clothing to the children, e.g.: *The Red Clogs* or *Umbrella* by Taro Yashima. Discuss whether they own an article of clothing that is special to them.

4. Allow the children to suggest the names of clothing to be grouped by initial or final sounds.

FOOD

1. Have the students find pictures of foods in magazines. Have them cut the pictures out and group them according to food groups.

2. Bring foods that are not familiar to the children and let the students volunteer to taste them. Foods may also be those that the children say they recognize but do not ordinarily eat.

3. Have children try to identify foods while blindfolded by taste only, then by touch only. (Be prepared with wet cloths or throw away towels.)

4. Discuss the benefits of different food groups such as calcium for strong bones, vitamin D for healthy skin, etc.

5. Lead the students to group foods according to seasons of growth, color, traditions and traditional meal divisions like eggs for breakfast.

COMMUNICATION

1. Have the students locate pictures in magazines that show different means of communication. Discuss whether their parents use these means or whether the children use them.

2. List other means of communication on the board, use the vocabulary as a resource.

3. Referring to the list above, let the students identify means that were used in past history, such as by Native Americans and those that were invented later.

SCHOOL

1. Lead the students in a tour of the school building and/or classroom identifying those areas and/or tools associated strictly with school.

2. Discuss rules that the students must obey and explain why they are beneficial to all.

3. Discuss the need for and the method of caring for classroom tools and supplies.

4. Ask each student to tell what he/she likes most about school.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Show short films or filmstrips about means of transportation. Discuss the forms of transportation the children use most often. Discuss the means of transportation most often used by their parents.

2. Allow the children to make the relationship between work and transportation by discussing the methods used by their parents to get to work and whether or not their jobs entail driving special vehicles.

3. Have the students keep a notebook for one week of pictures of as many different types of transportation as possible. At the end of the week have a contest or sharing time to see how many different types were found.

4. Read stories that personify vehicles to the students, e.g.: *The Little Engine That Could; Max, The Cement Mixer; The Little Red Caboose; The Little Red Tugboat.* Help the students create oral stories about vehicles that have human characteristics. The students may all contribute to one story that can then be taped.

5. Have students bring toy versions of as many types of trucks as possible,then create a display while the discussion of their use is made. Role play the erection of a building, assigning each child a specific job and leading the necessary steps. Talk about the inter-relationship of the jobs of each person.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE THIRD GRADE

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESARROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL PRIMER GRADO

1. Health and Safety
Salud y seguridad

Safety
Seguridad

BUS STOPS: paradero de camión, (de autobús)

CAREFUL: con cuidado, cuidadoso

CROSSING: cruce, intersección

CROSSWALK: cruze para peatones

GREEN LIGHT: luz verde

OBEY (TO): obedecer

RED LIGHT: luz roja

SEAT BELT: cinturón de seguridad

STRANGER: extraño, desconocido

TRAFFIC LIGHT: semáforo

WATCH (TO): mirar, estar atento

Good Eating Habits
Buenas costumbres para comer

BEFORE EATING. antes de comer

CAREFULLY: con cuidado

CHEW (TO): masticar

FOOD: comida

HANDS: manos

WASH (TO): lavar

WELL: bien

Dress for Weather & Activity
Trajes para el tiempo y actividades

BOOTS: botas

COAT: saco, abrigo

HAT: sombrero

MITTEN: mitón

PARTY DRESS: vestido de fiesta

RAINCOAT: impermeable, sobretodo

SCARF: pañuelo, bufanda

SNEAKERS: zapatos de gimnasia

SNOWSUIT: traje de nieve

SWIMSUIT: traje de baño

Exercise and Rest
Ejercicio y descanso

GAMES: juegos

NAP: siesta

PLAY (TO): jugar

SLEEP (TO): dormir

WORK (TO): trabajar

Personal Hygiene
Higiene personal

BEHIND YOUR EARS: detrás de sus orejas

BRUSH (TO): cepillar

CLEAN: limpio

FINGER NAILS: uñas de la mano

GROOMED: bien aseado

HANDS: manos

SCRUB: restregar

SOAP: jabón

TEETH: dientes

TOOTHBRUSH: cepillo de dientes

TOWEL: toalla

WASH: lavar

Common Cold
Catarro común

CATCH: pescar, agarrar

CATCHING: contagioso

CAUGHT: cogido

COLD: resfrío, catarro

SPREAD: difundir, desparramar

STAYING: quedándose, permaneciendo

STAY WELL: quedarse sano

2. Science
Ciencia

Plants and Growth
Vegetación y cultivo

AVOCADO BULBS: camotes de aguacate

BRANCHES: ramas

BULBS: camotes

CACTUS: cacto

FLOWERS: flores

FRUIT: fruto

FRUIT SEEDS: semillas de fruta

GARDEN: jardín

GERMINATE (TO): germinar

GROW (TO): crecer

LEAF: hoja

PLANTS: plantas, matas

ROOTS: raíces

SEEDS: semillas

SIZE: tamaño

SOIL: tierra

SPROUT (TO): brotar

TASTELESS: insípido

VEGETABLE SEEDS: semillas de vegetales

Cycles
Ciclos

AFTERNOON: tarde

DAY AND NIGHT: día y noche

DUSK: crepúsculo, anochecer

EVENING: noche

MIDDLE: medio

MORNING: mañana

NOON: mediodía

REST: descanso

SHADOW: sombra

SUNLIGHT: luz solar

SUNRISE: amanecer

Farm Animals and Their Products
Animales de granja

BUTTER: mantequilla

CHEESE: queso

CHICKEN, HEN: pollo, gallina

COW: vaca

DUCK: pato

EGGS: huevos

HORSE: caballo

MILK: leche

PIG: cerdo, puerco, marrano

RABBIT: conejo

SHEEP, WOOL: oveja, lana

SOFT: suave

Zoo and Circus Animals
Animales del zoológico y del circo

BEARS: osos

CAMEL: camello

ELEPHANT: elefante

GIRAFFE: jirafa

HIPPOPOTAMUS: hipopótamo

KANGAROO: canguro

LION: león

MONKEY: mono, chango

SERPENT: serpiente

ZEBRA: cebra

Woodland Animals
Animales del bosque

BAT: murciélago

BEAVER: castor

DEER: ciervo, venado

FISH: pescado

FOX: zorra, zorro

INSECTS: insectos

RACOON: mapache

SQUIRREL: ardilla

WILD BOAR: jabalí

WOLF: lobo

Common Birds
Pájaros comunes

BLACKBIRD: mirlo

CANARY: canario

CONDOR: cóndor

DOVE PIGEON: paloma

EAGLE: águila

THRUSH: tordo, zorzal

WOODPECKER: pica postes, pájaro carpintero

Where Animals Live
Donde viven los animales

CAGE: jaula

CAMP: campo

CAVE: cueva

DESERT: desierto

EARTH: tierra

FARM: granja

FISH BOWL: pecera

FOREST: bosque

GARDEN: jardín

HEN YARD: gallinero

JUNGLE: selva

LAKE, POND: lago, laguna

MOUNTAINS: montañas

NEST: nido

PIGSTY: chiquero

PLACES: lugares

RIVER: río

SEA: mar, océano

STABLE: establo

SWAMP: pantano

WATER: agua

Grouping and Classification
Agrupamiento y clasificación

BELONG (TO): pertenecer

CLASS: clase

CONTOUR: contorno

DIFFERENT: diferente

ELEMENT: elemento

FEW: poco

GROUP: grupo

LIFE: vida

MUCH: mucho

NON-LIVING OBJECTS: objetos inánimes

SAME: igual

SET: conjunto

TOGETHER: juntos

TYPES: tipos

Air and Water
Aire y agua

BALLOON: globo

BREATHE (TO): respirar

CLEAR: transparente

GAS: gas

LIGHT: luz

LIQUID: líquido

ODORLESS: inodoro

STEAM: vapor

WATER: agua

WIND: viento

Simple Machines
Máquinas simples

BICYCLE: bicicleta

ELEVATOR: ascensor, elevador

LEVER: palanca

LIFT (TO): levantar

MOVE (TO): mover

PULLEY: polea

SPLIT (TO): partir

TURN AROUND (TO): girar

WEDGE: cuna

WHEEL: rueda

WORK: trabajo

Fire and Temperature
Fuego y temperatura

COLD: frío

DEGREE: grado

FLAME: llama

FUEL: combustible

HEAT: calor

HOT: caliente

MEASURE (TO): medir

OXYGEN: oxígeno

THERMOMETER: termómetro

Seasons and Weather
Estaciones y tiempo

AUTUMN: otoño

CLOUDS: nubes

EVAPORATION: evaporación

FOG: niebla, neblina

RAIN: lluvia

SNOW: nieve

SPRING: primavera

SUMMER: verano

SUN: sol

WIND: viento

WINTER: invierno

Sun, Moon, Stars
Sol, luna, estrellas

COMETS: cometas

CONTAIN (TO): contener

CRATER: cráter

FALLING STARS: estrellas fugaces

FULL MOON: luna llena

GRAVITY: gravedad

HALF MOON: media luna

HEAVENLY BODIES: cuerpos celestes

MILKY WAY, THE: la vía láctea

PLANETS: los planetas

ROTATE (TO): girar, dar vuelta

SHINE (TO): brillar

SKY: cielo

Related Words
Palabras asociadas

CAMPFIRES: hogueras

CLARITY: claridad

COLORS: colores

MATCHES: fósforos

NOISE: ruido

OVENS/STOVES: hornos/estufas

SILENCE: silencio

STUDY: estudio

TELESCOPE: telescopio

THIRST: sed

TRUNK: tronco

WORK: trabajo

3. Social Studies
Vocabulario para estudios sociales

Citizenship
Ciudadanía

COMMUNITY GROUPS: grupos de la comunidad

COUNTRY: país

DUTY: deber

FREEDOM: libertad

GOVERNMENT: gobierno

INDEPENDENCE: independencia

TAXES: impuestos

What People Do, Jobs
Lo que la gente hace, empleos

(people work in): (la gente trabaja en)

BANKS: bancos

BUSINESSES: negocios

DRIVER: cochero, chofer, conductor

FACTORY: fábrica

FARMER: granjero, agricultor

MECHANIC: mecánico

SCHOOLS: escuelas

STORES: tiendas

TEACHER: maestro

National Heroes
Héroes nacionales

ASTRONAUTS: astronautas

FAMOUS MEN: hombres famosos

LEADERS: líderes

PRESIDENTS: presidentes

SOLDIERS: soldados

Homes in Other Lands
Los hogares de otros países

BOATS: bote, barco

HUTS: chozas

IGLOO: iglú

TREEHOUSES: casas en los árboles

Neighborhood Helpers
Servicios comunales

DENTIST: dentista

DOCTOR: doctores

FIREMAN: bombero

GROCER: tendero

MAILMAN: cartero

NURSE: enfermera

PEOPLE: gente

POLICEMAN: policía

Our American Heritage
Nuestra herencia americana

BLUE: azúl

COLORS OF FLAG: colores de la bandera

FLAG: bandera

LAW: ley

ORDER: orden

PATRIOTIC: patriotismo

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: juramento de lealtad, saludo a la bandera

PROGRESS: progreso

RED: rojo

WHITE: blanco

School and Community
La escuela y la comunidad

COMMUNICATION: comunicación

FAMILY: familia

HEALTH: salud

RECREATION: recreo

WELFARE: bienestar social

Farm and Zoo
El rancho y el zoológico

ANIMALS: animales

BARN: establo

CAGE: jaula

COW: vaca

DEER: venado

FARM: finca, rancho

GOAT: cabra, chivo/a

HORSE: caballo

SHEEP: oveja

TRACTOR: tractor

ZOO: el zoológico

Map Skills
Destrezas de cartografía

BLOCKS: cuadras

BRIDGE: puente

COUNTRIES: países

CUSTOMS: costumbres

DIRECTIONS: direcciones

EAST: este

INTERSECTION: intersección, cruce
bocacalle

LOCATE: localizar

NEIGHBORHOOD: barrio

NORTH: norte

NORTHEAST: noreste

NORTHWEST: noroeste

PARK: parque

SOUTH: sur

SOUTHEAST: sureste

SOUTHWEST: suroeste

WEST: oeste

Appreciation of Work
El aprecio por el trabajo

CARE: precaución, cariño

COMMUNICATION: comunicación

COOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR:
comportamiento
cooperativo

COURTESY: cortesía

INTERDEPENDENCE:
interdependencia

KINDNESS: bondad, amabilidad, favor

SERVICE: servicio

SHARING: compartir

TRANSPORTATION: transportación, transporte

WORK: trabajo

Holidays
Días de fiesta

BOY/GIRL FRIENDS: amigos/amigas

CANDLES: velas

CANDY: dulces

CARDS: tarjetas

CARE: cuidado

CARNATION: clavel

CEMETERY: cementerio

CHRISTMAS: navidad

CHRISTMAS EVE: nochebuena

CHRISTMAS TREE: árbol de navidad

CHURCH: iglesia

COLUMBUS DAY: día de Colón (la raza)

CORN: maíz

COSTUME: disfraz

DEAD: muerto

FLOWER: flor

GHOST: fantasma

GIFT: regalo

HALLOWEEN: día de las brujas, día de los duendes

INDIAN: indio

KING: rey

LOVE: amor

MASK: máscara

MASS: misa

MOTHER'S DAY: día de la madre

NATIVITY: nacimiento, natividad

NOVEMBER 1st: Noviembre 1•

ALL SAINTS DAY: día de todos los santos

PARTY: fiesta

PILGRIM: peregrino

PINATAS: piñatas

POSADAS: posadas

PRAY (TO): rezar, orar

PUMPKIN: calabaza

PUMPKIN PIE: pastel de calabaza

QUEEN: reina

SAILORS: marineros

SERENADE: serenata

SPAIN: España

SPICES: especias

TAMALES: tamales

THANKSGIVING: día de acción de gracias

TURKEY: pavo, guajolote

VALENTINE'S DAY: día de los enamorados

WITCH: bruja

4. Language Arts
Artes del lenguaje

Group Discussion
Discusión de grupo

CRITICIZE: criticar

GROUP: grupo

LEADER: líder

LISTENER: oyente

TALK: hablar

TOPIC: tópico

TURN: turno, a su vez

Organize Ideas and Impressions
Organizar ideas e impresiones

BELIEVE (TO): creer

DISCUSS (TO): discutir

HONEST: honrado, íntegro

IDEAS: ideas

IMPRESSIONS: impresiones

LEARNED: aprendió

OPINION: opinión

THINK (TO): pensar

Learn to Use Books
Aprender a usar los libros

BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS: láminas

COVER: cubiertas

NOTEBOOK: cuaderno

PAGE: página

PREFACE: prólogo

TITLE: título

TITLE PAGE: portada

TURN THE PAGE: hojear

Subject Index
Indice de materias

CAPITAL LETTERS: letras mayúsculas

CHAPTER: capítulo

INTRODUCTION: introducción

OUTLINE: bosquejo

ROMAN NUMERALS: números romanos

SENTENCES: oraciones

Punctuation and Pronunciation
Puntuación y pronunciación

ACCENT: acento

ASTERISK: asterisco

COMMA: coma

DASH: raya

DIAERESIS: diéresis

EXCLAMATION POINT: punto de admiración

HYPHEN: guión

PERIOD: punto

QUESTIONS: preguntas

QUOTATION MARKS: comillas

Pantomime and Theatrical Performance
Pantomimas y obras teatrales

ACTOR: cómico

ARTIST: artista

COMEDY: comedia

DRAMA: drama

LAUGH (TO): reír

MIMIC (TO): imitar

MUSICAL: musical

POETRY: poesía

SINGER: cantante

STAGE: teatro

Phonics
Fonética

BEGINNING: principio

BEHIND: detrás

CONSONANTS: consonantes

END: fin

IN FRONT: en frente de

LISTEN (TO): escuchar

NEXT: siguiente

REPEAT (TO): repetir

SAY (TO): decir

SILENT: quieto, silencioso

SOUNDS LIKE: suenan igual a

VOWELS: vocales

WORKBOOK: cuaderno de ejercicios

Favorite Stories
Cuentos favoritos

CHICKEN LITTLE: pollito

GOLDILOCKS: rizos de oro

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD: caperucita roja

THE THREE BEARS: los tres osos

THREE LITTLE PIGS: los tres cerditos

5. Math
Matemática

Place Value and Numeration
Numeración y valor de lugar

COLUMN: columna

ONES: unidades

PLACE: lugar

TENS: decenas

Count and Write
Contar y escribir

COUNT (TO): contar

RECOGNIZE (TO): reconocer

SEQUENCE: orden

WRITE (TO): escribir

Simple Properties of Sets
Las propiedades sencillas de los conjuntos

EMPTY: vacío

EQUIVALENCE: equivalencia

LESS: menos

MATCHING: emparejando

MORE: más

Simple Properties of Zero
Las propiedades sencillas del cero

Identity: identidad

Simple Number Patterns
Patrones sencillos numéricos

EVENS: pares

EVERY OTHER: cada tercer

GROUPS: grupos

ODDS: impares, nones

PATTERN: secuencia, progresión

Use of Ten as a Basic Unit
El diez como unidad básica

BASE: base

CONSECUTIVE: consecutivo

COUNTING BY TENS: contar por decenas

ORDERLY: en orden

PATTERN: modelo, ejemplo, patrón

REPEATING: en repetición

RANDOM: al azar, impensado

SEQUENCE: serie, sucesión

UNIT: unidad

Concepts of Ordinal and Cardinal Numbers
Conceptos de números ordinales y cardinales

FIRST: primero

SECOND: segundo

THIRD: tercero

FOURTH: cuarto

FIFTH: quinto

SIXTH: sexto

SEVENTH: séptimo

EIGHTH: octavo

NINTH: noveno

TENTH: décimo

Values of Money
Valores de monedas

CENTS: centavos

DIME: décimo (vale 10 centavos)

DOLLAR: dólar (vale 100 centavos)

MONEY: dinero

NICKEL: níquel (vale 5 centavos)

PENNY: centavo (vale 1 centavo)

QUARTER: peseta (vale 25 centavos o ¼ dolar)

Meaning of Inch, Foot, Yard
Significado de pulgada, pie, yarda

CENTIMETER: centímetro

FOOT: pie

INCH: pulgada

METER: metro

MILLIMETER: milímetro

YARD: yarda

Recognize Time: Clock and Calendar
Reconocer el tiempo: (reloj y calendario)

ANNIVERSARY: aniversario

BICENTENNIAL: bicentenial

BIRTHDAY: cumpleaños

CENTURY: siglo

CLOCK: reloj

DAY EQUALS 24 HOURS: 24 horas son iguales a un día

DAYS: días

DECADE: década

HOLIDAY: vacaciones

HOURS: horas

MINUTES: minutos

MONTHS: meses

SECONDS: segundos

SIXTY MINUTES EQUAL 1 HOUR: 60 minutos son iguales a 1 hora

SIXTY SECONDS EQUAL 1 MINUTE: 60 segundos son iguales a 1 minuto

TIME: hora, tiempo

WEEKS: semanas

YEARS: años

Handle ½ and ¼ in Appropriate Situations
Concepto de ½ y ¼ en situaciones propias

1/2: medio

1/4: cuarto

1/4 HOUR EQUALS 15 MINUTES: 1 cuarto de hora es igual a 15 minutos

1/2 HOUR EQUALS 30 MINUTES: media hora es igual a 30 minutos

1/4 PLUS 1/4 EQUALS 1/2: 1/4 más 1/4 es 1/2

1/2 PLUS 1/2 EQUALS 1: 1/2 más 1/2 es 1

1/2 DOLLAR EQUALS 50 CENTS: medio dólar es igual a 50 centavos

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

FIRST GRADE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. Begin an organized exercise program of at least 5 minutes every day. This may include eye/hand coordination movements.

2. Discuss safety rules related to traveling to and from school, in a car, etc.

3. If your school does not already have one, begin a "safety town." Students can ride bikes and tricycles on a scaled down version of street intersections. These can be made on a concrete surface by laying down tape to indicate city blocks. Making scaled down stop signs would also be helpful.

4. During dental health week have students bring toothbrushes to use after lunch every day.

5. Have children create silly word sequences that use alliteration, e.g.: sneaky sneakers swim in the snow; un montón de mitones me mordieron. Introduce other forms of simple poetry.

SCIENCE

1. Have the children begin a window garden using milk cartons. Plant beans, sweetpotatoes, and other small seedlings. Assign different children to be reponsible for watering, etc. After plants have grown, have children taste the bean sprouts in a salad or sandwich. Do the same for the other vegetables you have grown.

2. Make butter — pour a half cup or more of cream into a jar with a small amount of salt. Place a tight lid on the jar and let the children take turns shaking the jar until the cream separates. Serve with crackers for all to taste.

3. Read stories about farm animals and farm environments. Allow the children to talk about the products that people receive from the animals. Make a book from drawings made by the children that depict farm animals. Do the same for zoo and circus animals, or put them on the bulletin board in mural style.

4. Borrow pets and other animals to bring to the classroom if possible. Have the children write an adventure for the animals to take. These adventures may be put on a tape recorder for other children to use at a listening center and then illustrate.

5. Classify the animals according to whether they give people products or help with work or become companions.

6. Classify animals according to type of homes.

7. If possible keep classroom pets and assign children by the week to meet the physical needs of the animals.

8. Discuss how animals and humans share the same needs to survive and be nourished.

9. Keep a weather log on a monthly calendar. After one semester or shorter period of time, count the number of days of sunshine, rain, snow, etc.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Bring as many hats that represent different jobs as possible. Talk about the related jobs. Allow the children to put them on and tell about one task related to each job.

2. Make a list of the students' names and what they want to be when they grow up. Adjust the list periodically.

3. Tell stories about children in other climates then role play living in a hut, igloo, or another house type that depicts a different life style.

4. Teach the children the meanings of the colors of the flag of our country and those of other countries. Allow the children to create a flag for their class.

5. Obtain or draw a map of the school's neighborhood. Locate the homes of each student on the map, labeling the spot with their name. Proceed to teach directions and/or appropriate vocabulary. If the map is large enough, the children can draw familiar buildings, signs and trees.

6. Discuss holiday activities of various countries. Try to either make a craft or observe a holiday that is not familiar to the children.

LANGUAGE ARTS

Since at this grade level vocabulary building is an integral part of the other areas covered, the activities have been left for the most part to the traditional teacher discretion.

1. Read a familiar story to the children, assign roles and present a small play to the class. Use vocabulary that is distinctive to the area of drama.

2. Find examples of title pages, illustrations, author credits etc., and visually compare these. Discuss the different types of reading that are available to the children, e.g.: reading for pleasure or information.

3. Discuss using the five senses in describing an object or person. Strive for vocabulary that goes beyond large, small, red, blue, etc. Help the children build vocabulary by keeping word logs.

MATH

1. Help children make an individual family tree, sending a sheet home if need be. Compare family sizes using vocabulary such as same, even, groups, less, more.

2. List general family names in order of birth such as grandparents, parents, older brother, older sister, younger cousin, etc. Discuss cycles in family organizations, using words such as sequence, etc.

3. Line up children according to age, discuss this type of sequence; regroup the children by height. Measure children using the inch base then again using the centimeter base. Use words such as first, second, third, etc.

4. Begin introduction to sets by grouping children by hair length or color, regroup by color of clothing. Explain that some things can belong to more than one set. Use this same concept with geometrically shaped blocks in different colors and sizes.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SECOND GRADE

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESARROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL SEGUNDO GRADO

1. Science
Ciencia

Animals of Our Neighborhood
Animales del vecindario

BIRDS: pájaros

CATS: gatos

DOGS: perros

DUCKS: patos

FISH: pez

RATS: ratones, ratas

SNAILS: caracoles

SNAKES: culebras, víboras

Useful Animals
Animales útiles

BURROW: madriguera

CAMEL: camello

CATS: gatos

CATTLE: ganado

COWS: vacas

ELEPHANT: elefante

GOAT: cabra

HORSES: caballos

LLAMA: llama

MINK: visón

PIGS: puercos

SHEEP: ovejas

Harmful Animals
Animales dañinos

ALLIGATOR: caimán

BEARS: osos

COCKROACHES: cucarachas

CROCODILE: cocodrilo

LIONS: leones

RAT: rata, ratón

SKUNK: mofeta, zorrillo

SNAKE: culebra, víbora

TIGERS: tigres

Birds in Winter
Pájaros en invierno

BLUEBIRD: azulejo

GOOSE: ganso

KILLDEER: frailecillo norteamericano, chorlito

MOURNING DOVE: paloma carolina, paloma torcaza

NEST: nido

PLOVER: frailecillo norteamericano, chorlito

SONG SPARROW: gorrión

SWALLOWS: golondrinas

SWIFTS: vencejos

WOODPECKERS: pica postes

Animal Babies
Crías de animales

CALF: becerro

CHICK: pollito

COLT: potro

CUB: cachorro

KID: cabrito

KITTEN: gatito

LAMB: cordero

PIGLET: cochinito, puerquito

PUP: perrito

How Animals Protect Themselves and Their Young
Como los animales y su cría se protegen

ANTLERS: asta, cornamenta, cuernos de ciervo

CAMOUFLAGE: camuflaje

CLAWS: garras, pinzas

FANGS: colmillos

FEATHERS: plumas

FUR: piel

HIBERNATION: hibernación

HORNS: cuernos

POISON: veneno

SHELL: concha, casco

STINGER: aguijón

TAIL: cola

TEETH: dientes

TENTACLES: tentáculos

TUSK: colmillo

Plants
Plantas

CARBON: carbón

CHLOROPHYL: clorofila

DROUGHT: sequía

HYDROGEN: hidrógeno

LEAVES: hojas

OXYGEN: oxígeno

PHOTOSYNTHESIS: fotosíntesis

PROTOPLASM: protoplasma

STEM: tallo

Seasons
Las estaciones del año

FALL: otoño

SPRING: primavera

SUMMER: verano

WINTER: invierno

The Sun
El sol

GALAXY: galaxia

HEAT: calor

HORIZON: horizonte

RAYS: rayos

SHADOW: sombra

STAR: estrella

The Moon
La luna

CRATERS: cráteres

ECLIPSE: eclipse

LUNAR: lunar

The Earth and the Sky
La tierra y el cielo

ALUMINUM: aluminio

CRUST: corteza

DENSITY: densidad

DEPOSITS: depósitos

EARTHQUAKE: terremoto

EROSION: erosión

GASEOUS: gaseoso

GEYSER: géiser

GLACIER: ventisquero, glaciar

GRAVITY: gravedad

IRON: hierro

LAKES: lagos

LIQUID: líquido

MOUNTAINS: montañas

OCEANS: océanos

PLAINS: llanos

RAPIDS: rabiones, rápidos

RIVERS: ríos

SEAS: mares, océanos

SILICON: silicio

SOIL: tierra

SOLID: sólido

VALLEYS: valles

VOLCANO: volcán

WATERFALL: cascada

Stars
Estrellas

COMET: cometa

CONSTELLATIONS: constelaciones

SOLAR SYSTEM: sistema solar

STARS: estrellas

TWINKLE: centellear

VARIABLE STARS: estrellas variables

Air and Atmosphere
Aire y atmósfera

ATMOSPHERE: atmósfera

BLIZZARD: ventisca

BREEZE: brisa

CLOUDS: nubes

CYCLONE:ciclón

DEW: rocío

EVAPORATION: evaporación

FOG: niebla, neblina

FROST: helada, escarcha

GLAZE: vidriado, esmalte

HAIL: granizo

HURRICANE: huracán

LIGHTNING: relámpago

MIST: llovizna

MOLECULE: molécula

PRECIPITATION: precipitación

RAIN: lluvia

SNOW: nieve

SNOWFLAKE: copo de nieve

STORMS: tempestades

STRATOSPHERE: estratosfera

THUNDER: trueno

TORNADO: tornado

WIND: viento

Magnets and Forces
Imanes y fuerzas

ATTRACT: atraer

COIL: rosca, carrete

COMPASS: compás

CURRENT: corriente

IRON: hierro

MAGNETIC FIELD: campo magnético

MAGNETITE: magnetita

REPEL: repeler, rechazar

ROTATION: rotación

STEEL: acero

2. Social Studies
Ciencias sociales

Community Helpers and Services
Servicios comunitarios y servidores

FIREMAN: bombero

FIRE STATION: estación de bomberos

HOSPITAL: hospital

LIBRARIAN: bibliotecario

LIBRARY: biblioteca

NURSE: enfermera

PHYSICIAN: médico

POLICE: La policía

POLICEMAN: El policía

POSTMAN: cartero

POST OFFICE: oficina de correo

SCHOOL: escuela

TEACHER: maestro/a

Holidays and Festivals
Fiestas y festejos

CANDLES: candelabros, velas

CHRISTIANITY: cristianismo

CHRISTMAS: Navidad

CHURCH: iglesia

EASTER: Pascua

EASTER EGG: huevo de pascua

GOD: Dios

HANUKKAH: Hánuca

JUDAISM: Judaísmo

MIDNIGHT MASS: misa de gallo

PASSOVER: pascua de los hebreos

RELIGION: religión

RELIGIOUS: religioso

SYNAGOGUE: sinagoga

WORSHIP: culto

Patriotic Celebrations
Celebraciones patrias

FLAG DAY: día de la bandera

HALLOWEEN: día de las brujas, día de los muertos

INDEPENDENCE DAY: día de la independencia

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: cumpleaños de Lincoln

NEW YEAR'S DAY: año nuevo

THANKSGIVING: día de gracias

VETERANS' DAY: día de veteranos

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: cumpleaños de Washington

Our Food - Dairy and Bakery
Nuestra comida - lechería y panadería

BREAD: pan

BUTTER: mantequilla

CAKE: pastel

CHEESE: queso

COOKIE: galleta

CREAM: crema

DOUGHNUT: rosquilla, rosca

MILK: leche

ROLL: panecillo

Garden and Greenhouse
Jardín e invernadero

APPLE: manzana

BANANA: plátano

CARROT: zanahoria

GRAPES: uvas

LETTUCE: lechuga

ORANGE: naranja

POTATO: papa

SWEET POTATO: camote

TOMATO: tomate

Markets and Stores
Mercados y negocios

CHICKEN: pollo

EGGS: huevos

FISH: pescado

MARMALADE: mermelada

MEAT: carne

OIL: aceite

RICE: arroz

SPAGHETTI: fideos

SUGAR: azúcar

TURKEY: pavo

Shelter
Vivienda

ADOBE BRICKS: ladrillos de adobe

APARTMENTS: apartamentos

BUILD (TO): construir

BUILDING: edificio

CABIN: cabaña

CAVE: cueva

CEMENT: cemento

CLAY: barro

HOUSE: casa

HOUSEBOAT: barco habitación

MATERIALS: materiales

MIX: mezclar

POLES: postes

STRAW: paja

TENT: carpa, tienda de campaña

WATER: agua

What People Do (Job)
En qué trabaja la gente

BRICKMASON: albañil

CARPENTER: carpintero

DENTIST: dentista

DOCTOR: doctor

DRIVER: conductor

ELECTRICIAN: electricista

ENGINEER: ingeniero

FARMER: granjero, campesino

FIREMAN: bombero

MECHANIC: mecánico

TEACHER: maestro

Families Around the World
Familias en el mundo

DAUGHTER: hija

FATHER: padre

GRANDDAUGHTER: nieta

GRANDFATHER: abuelo

GRANDMOTHER: abuela

GRANDSON: nieto

GREECE: Grecia

INDIA: India

JAPAN: Japón

MEXICO: México

MOTHER: madre

SON: hijo

UNITED STATES: Estados Unidos

VIETNAM: Vietnam

Communities in Other Lands
Comunidades en otras partes

CAMP: campo

CITY: ciudad

CUSTOMS: costumbres

ENVIRONMENT: medio ambiente

LANGUAGE: lenguaje

NEEDS: necesidades

PEOPLE: gente

RESOURCES: recursos

RULES: normas, reglas

WORK: trabajo

World Heroes
Héroes mundiales

AMARU, TUPAC: Túpac Amaru

ARTIGAS: Artigas

ASTRONAUT: astronauta

GAGARIN: Gagarín

JUSTICE: justicia

LIBERATION: liberación

LINCOLN: Lincoln

NEGROES: negros

RIGHTS: derechos

SAN MARTIN: San Martín

VOYAGE: viaje

Interdependence of People
Interdependencia de la gente

CHANGE (TO): cambiar

DIVISION OF LABOR: división de trabajo

FUTURE: futuro

HELP: ayuda

MEMBER: miembro

NEEDS: necesidades

RESPONSIBILITIES: responsabilidades

TOGETHER: juntos

WORK: trabajo

3. Language Arts
Artes del lenguaje

ALPHABET: alfabeto

ASKING SENTENCE: oración interrogativa

AUTHOR: autor, escritor

CAPITALIZATION: capitalización

COMMUNICATE: comunicación

COMPOUND WORD: palabras combinadas o compuestas

CONNECTING WORD: palabra conectiva

CONSONANTS: consonantes

DICTIONARY: diccionario

ENVELOPE: sobre

GREETING: saludo

HEADING: encabezamiento

INITIALS: iniciales

LABEL: etiqueta, marbete, rótulo

LANGUAGE: lengua, idioma, lenguaje

LETTER: carta

LETTERS: letras

LISTENING: escuchando

MEANINGS: significados

NOUN MARKER: sustantivo

NOUNS: nombres

OPPOSITES: opuesto, contrario

ORAL: oral, vocal

ORDER: orden

PERIOD: punto

PERSONS: personas

PLURAL: plural

POEM: poema

POSSESSIVE: posesivo

PRONOUN: pronombre

PRONUNCIATION: pronunciación

PUNCTUATION: puntuación

QUESTION MARK: signo de interrogación

READING: lectura(s), leyendo(v)

RIDDLE: adivinanza

SENTENCE: oración

SEQUENCE: secuencia, sucesión, serie

SHORT STORY: cuento corto

SOUNDS: sonidos

SPEAKING: hablando

SPEECH: habla, discurso

SPELLING: ortografía, deletreo

STATE A GOAL: declarar, decir, expresar una meta, objetivo

STORY: cuento, historia

TELLING SENTENCE: oración de decir

TITLE: título

VOCABULARY: vocabulario

VOICES: voces

VOWELS: vocales

WORDS: palabras

4. Math
Matemática

Decimal Numeration System
Sistema numerativo decimal

LINES: líneas

LINE SEGMENT: segmento de línea

POINTS: puntos

SIDES: lados

Basic Addition and Subtraction Facts
Datos básicos de suma y substracción

ADDITION: suma

ARROW: flecha

BASIC FACTS: hechos o datos básicos

COUNTING BY ONES TO 999: contar de uno en uno hasta 999

FACTOR: factor, elemento

GREATER THAN: más grande que

ORDER OF NUMBER: orden de números

PRODUCTS: productos

SUBTRACTION: substracción, restar

Reading and Writing Numbers
Leer y escribir números

NUMBER NAMES: nombres de los números

NUMERALS: numerales, números

READ (TO): leer

SEQUENCE: orden, serie, sucesión

WRITE (TO): escribir

Weight
Peso

POUND: libra

SCALE: balanza

WEIGHT: peso

Length
Longitud

FOOT: pie

INCHES: pulgadas

METRIC SYSTEM: sistema métrico

RULER: regla

YARD: yarda

Liquid Measures
Medidas de capacidad

CUP: taza

GALLON: galón

MEASURE: medir, medida

PINT: pinta

QUART: cuarto

Counting by 5's to 50
Contar por cincos hasta cincuenta

FIFTEEN: quince

FIFTY: cincuenta

FIVE: cinco

FORTY: cuarenta

FORTY-FIVE: cuarenta y cinco

TEN: diez

THIRTY: treinta

THIRTY-FIVE: treinta y cinco

TWENTY: veinte

TWENTY-FIVE: veinte y cinco

Introduction to Multiplication and Division
Introducción a la multiplicación y división

DENOMINATOR: denominador, divisor

DIVISION: división

INTEGER: entero, número entero

MULTIPLICATION: multiplicación

REMAINDER: resto

Shape
Forma

CIRCLE: círculo

ROUND: redondo

SQUARE: cuadrado

TRIANGLE: triángulo

Place Value Through Hundreds
Valor de lugar hasta cienes

EIGHTY: ochenta

FIFTY: cincuenta

FORTY: cuarenta

NINETY: noventa

ONE HUNDRED: cien

SEVENTY: setenta

SIXTY: sesenta

TEN: diez

THIRTY: treinta

TWENTY: veinte

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

SECOND GRADE

SCIENCE

1. Have each child choose a type of animal and research either in assigned books or encyclopedias. They should then write a paragraph based on their animal. Using tagboard, they should draw their animal spread eagle style, color it, then cut it out and roll it on their forearm. The aminals will then be able to stand and can be exhibited close to their paragraphs.

2. After reading stories dealing with animals and their babies, have the children write two or three line poems about them. Write the poems on the shapes of the animals and create a bulletin board with either farm or appropriate background.

3. After studying the planets, have the children choose a specific planet or star to make a model. Use styrofoam balls, heavy cardboard, string and push pins or paper clips. Hang the objects from the ceiling in the order of the solar system.

4. Collect rain water and if possible borrow a microscope for the children to view the water through. Compare this to common tap water. If not possible then measure the rainfall and keep a rain chart for the rainy season in your area.

5. Make a terrarium in a large jar and discuss the artificial rain that condenses in the jar. Compare this cycle with that of the earth.

6. Have a table with several types of objects that either are attracted to or do not respond to magnetism. Have the children experiment with these objects by placing them close to magnets of different sizes filling out a chart that signifies the reaction. Have the children keep several metal objects in a jar

with a strong magnet for several days. After several days the objects should have retained some magnetism. Have the children determine which types of metal retained the most magnetism and log this on a chart.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Invite a professional community person to visit the class to talk with the students about their job, or tape an interview with a person who works for the community.

2. Discuss the different types of craftsmen needed to build shelter in the neighborhood. Then discuss the types of shelter the students have experienced that do not exist in the neighborhood; finally, compare these types with those of animals. Read *Where Does The Butterfly Go?*

3. Discuss the family relationships of other countries. Compare the school and life styles of children of other nations. Using National Geographic or other magazines, have the students locate pictures of children of other lands. Relate the dress of these children to their environments and climate.

LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Write several sentences on the board out of sequence, allow the children to copy them and put them in logical sequence.

2. Give the children a topic sentence and allow them to finish a five sentence paragraph on their own.

3. Write two to four sentences comprising a paragraph without a conclusion sentence. Have the children create their own conclusion sentence.

4. Give the children several opportunities to locate errors in capitalization or punctuation by providing paragraphs that contain these errors.

5. Have the children pick out the main topic of several paragraphs. Narrow these down to key words as well.

6. Give the children opportunities to locate sentences that do not relate to a given paragraph.

MATH

1. Have the children line up against the wall. Each child then is told that he is a point on a line and must hold the hand of the person next to him. Move the

"line" to form angles, circles, triangles, ovals, squares, etc. Discuss line segments, points on a line, sides, geometric shapes, and the total which is the line.

2. Using the spelling bee approach, have the children compete with their addition, subtraction and multiplication facts.

3. Provide a table of objects to weigh, have the children organize the object names in order of weight. Discuss greater than and less than and their mathematical symbols. If possible have two scales so that small objects may be combined to equal large objects.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE THIRD GRADE

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESARROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL TERCER GRADO

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1. Science
Ciencia

Animals
Animales

ANTELOPE: antílope

BADGER: tejón

COYOTE: coyote

FOX: zorra

IGUANA: iguana

PRAIRIE DOG: marmota

RABBIT: conejo

RAT: rata

SKUNK: zorrillo

SNAKE: víbora

TURTLE: tortuga

Birds
Pájaros

GOLD FINCH: cardelina

ORIOLE: oriol

OWL: lechuza

PIGEON: paloma

ROBIN: petirrojo

SPARROW: gorrión

SWALLOW: golondrina

Plants
Plantas

APPLE TREE: manzano

BIRCH: abedul

CACTUS: nopal

CARNATION: clavel

DAFFODIL: narciso

DAISY: margarita

FLOWERS: flores

FUCHSIA: fucsia

GOLDEN ROD: varilla de oro

LAUREL: laurel

MAPLE: arce

MARIGOLD: caléndula, maravilla

OAK TREE: roble

PALM: palma

PANSY: pensamiento

PINE TREE: pino

ROSE: rosa

YUCCA: yuca

Oceanic Words
Palabras del mar

ALGAE: alga

AQUATIC: acuático

CLAM: almeja

DANGEROUS: peligroso

DARK: obscuro

DOLPHIN: delfín

FISH: pez

LOBSTER: langosta

OCEAN: océano

OCTOPUS: pulpo

OYSTER: ostión

REEF: arrecife

SALMON: salmón

SALT: sal

SALTY: salado

SEA: mar, océano

SEAL: foca

SEA OTTER: nutria del mar

SEAWEED: alga marina

TIDES: mareas

WALRUS: morsa

WHALE: ballena

Stars and Moon
Astros y luna

BIG DIPPER: osa mayor

CONSTELLATIONS: constelaciones

CRATER: cráter

EARTH SATELLITE: satélite terrestre

FIRST QUARTER: cuarto creciente

FULL MOON: luna llena

LAST QUARTER: cuarto menguante

LITTLE DIPPER: osa menor

MOON: luna

NEW MOON: luna nueva

NIGHT: noche

NORTH STAR: estrella polar

SATELLITE: satélite

SHINE: brillar

Electricity
Electricidad

ATTRACT: atraer

COIL: rollo, espiral

ELECTRONS: electrones

FORCE: fuerza

MAGNET: imán

MAGNETIC: magnético

STEEL: acero

Atmosphere
Atmósfera

ABSORB (TO): absorber

AIR: aire

BAD WEATHER: mal tiempo

BOIL (TO): hervir

CLOUDS: nubes

CONDENSE (TO): condensar

CONTRACT (TO): reducir

EVAPORATION: evaporación

EXPAND: agrandar

GAS: gas

GOOD WEATHER: buen tiempo

LIQUID: líquido

MATTER: materia

RAIN: lluvia

RAINBOW: arco iris

SOLUTE: substancia disuelta

SOLUTION: solución

SOLVENT: disolvente

UNIFORM: constante, uniforme

VAPOR: vapor

WATER: agua

WIND: viento

Soil
Tierra

CLAY: barro

EROSION: erosión

HARD: duro

HUMUS: mantillo, humus

ROCK: roca

SAND: arena

SANDSTONE: piedra arenisca

SMALL: pequeño

How the Face of the Earth Changes
Como cambia la cara del mundo

DENSITY: densidad

ELEMENTS: elementos

FALL: otoño

GRAVITY: gravedad, pesantez

OXYGEN: oxígeno

PLANTING: sembrando

SPRING: primavera

SUMMER: verano

WINTER: invierno

Motions of the Earth
Movimientos de la tierra

AXIS: eje

ECLIPSE: eclipse

GALAXY: galaxia

ROTATE (TO): girar

SOLAR SYSTEM: sistema solar

SPEED: velocidad

Energy and its Sources
Energía y su origen

ELECTRICITY: electricidad

FOOD: comida

HEAT: calor

LOUD: fuerte

SOUND: sonido

SUN: sol

WATER: agua

WAVE: ola

Weather and Climate
Clima y tiempo

CLOUDY: nubloso, nublado

GOOD WEATHER: buen tiempo

ICE: hielo

MELT (TO): derretir

RAIN: lluvia

RAINBOW: arco iris

SEASON: temporada, estación del año

SNOW: nieve

TEMPERATURE: temperatura

THERMOMETER: termómetro

How Animals Serve Man
Cómo el animal le sirve al hombre

CLOTHES: ropa

COMPANION: compañero

FOOD: comida

WORK: trabajo

Plants and Animals of the Desert
Plantas y animales del desierto

TO BE BORN: nacer

BUTTERFLY: mariposa

CATERPILLAR: gusano

DEATH: muerte

EAGLE: águila

EGGS: huevos

LIFE: vida

LIFE CYCLE OF ANIMALS: ciclo de vida de los animales

LIZARD: lagartijo/a, lagarto/a

TURTLE: tortuga

Forest Plants
Plantas del bosque

CONSERVATION: conservación

FERNS: helecho

MOSS: musgo

PARKS: parques

SWAMP: pantano

Great Names in Science
Nombres famosos en ciencia

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: Benjamín Franklin

LOUIS PASTEUR: Luis Pasteur

MARIE CURIE: Marie Curie

PIERRE CURIE: Pierre Curie

2. Social Studies
Estudios sociales

Community Helpers
Ayudantes de la comunidad

DENTIST: dentista

DOCTOR: doctor

FIREMAN: bombero

NURSE: enfermera

POLICEMAN: policía

Kinds of Careers
Tipos de oficios

ACCOUNTANT: contador

ARCHITECT: arquitecto

BUSINESSMAN: hombre de negocios

CARPENTER: carpintero

DOCTOR: doctor

ELECTRICIAN: electricista

HOUSEWIFE: ama de casa

INSURANCE AGENT: agente de seguros

LAWYER: abogado

MECHANIC: mecánico

NURSE: enfermera

TEACHER: maestro

Development of Local Community
Desarrollo de la comunidad local

COOPERATION: cooperación

DESIGN (TO): diseñar

PLANNING: formulación de planes

RESPONSIBILITY: responsabilidad

SHARING: compartiendo

STRUCTURE: estructura

American Indians and Pioneers
Indios americanos y pioneros

DETERMINATION: determinación

NATIVE AMERICANS: americanos nativos, indios

SETTLE(TO): establecer

Shelters of Animals and People
Refugio de animales y gente

CABIN: cabaña

CAVE: cueva

GROUND: tierra

HOUSE: casa

HUT: cabaña

IGLOO: choza de hielo, iglú

MANSION: mansión

NEST: nido

TREE: árbol

Communication Today and Yesterday
Comunicación ayer y hoy

BODY LANGUAGE: lenguaje del cuerpo

RADIO: radio

SIGN LANGUAGE: lenguaje manual

SPEECH: palabra, lenguaje

TELEGRAPH: telégrafo

TELEPHONE: teléfono

Emotions
Emociones

CRYING: llorar (v), llorando

LAUGHING: reír (v), riendo

SCREAMING: gritar (v), gritando

WHISPER: cuchichear (v), cuchicheando

Sources of our Food
Fuentes de nuestra comida

ANIMALS: animales

DAIRY: lechería

FISH: pescado, pez

FOWL: ave

GRAINS: grano

PLANTS: plantas

Sources of Clothing
Fuentes de la Ropa

ANIMALS: animales

COTTON: algodón

PLANTS: plantas

POLYESTER: poliéster

RAYON: rayón

SYNTHETIC: sintético

WOOL: lana

Holidays and Folk Customs
Días de fiesta y costumbres populares

CHRISTMAS: Navidad

DANCING: bailando

EASTER: Pascua de Resurreción

EATING: comiendo

FESTIVAL: festival

HANNUKAH: Hánuca

PASSOVER: pascua de los hebreos

SINGING: cantando

THANKSGIVING: Día de acción de gracias

Flat Maps and Globes
Mapas planos y esferas

AXIS: eje

CITY: ciudad

CONTINENT: continente

COUNTRY: país

CREEK: riachuelo

EQUATOR: ecuador, línea ecuatorial

GLOBE: esfera, globo

LAKE: lago

LATITUDE: latitud

LONGITUDE: longitud

MERIDIAN: meridiano

OCEAN: océano

RIVER: río

SEA: mar, océano

STATE: estado

STREAM: corriente

TERRAIN: terreno

TOPOGRAPHY: topografía

TOWN: pueblo

3. Language Arts
Artes del lenguaje

Silent Reading
Lectura en silencio

ENJOY: gozar

LISTEN (TO): escuchar

MESSAGE: mensaje

NOISE: ruido

PICTURE: dibujo, imagen

READ (TO): leer

READING: leyendo

REMEMBER (TO): recordar

STORY: cuento, historia

TALK (TO): hablar

TEXT: texto

VOICE: voces

WORD: palabra

Oral Report
Reporte oral

ANSWER (TO): responder

ASK (TO): preguntar

COMMENTS: comentarios

GROUP CONVERSATION: conversación en grupo

PLAN (TO): planear

PRONOUNCE (TO): pronunciar

QUESTION: pregunta

SPEAK (TO): hablar

Stories and Poems
Cuentos y poemas

CAPITAL LETTERS: mayúsculas

INTERESTING: interesante

POETRY: poesía

PROSE: prosa

RHYME: rima

RHYTHM: ritmo

SENTENCES: oraciones

SMALL LETTERS: minúsculas

SOUND: sonido

SPELLING: ortografía

THINK (TO): pensar

TITLE: título

WRITE (TO): escribir

Word Attack Skills
Métodos sobre palabras de iniciación

DIFFERENT: diferente

LANGUAGE: lenguaje

MEANING: significado

PHONETICS: fonética

SIMILAR: similar, semejante

VOCABULARY: vocabulario

Punctuation
Puntuación

APOSTROPHE: apóstrofe

CAPITAL LETTER: mayúscula

COMMA: coma

PERIOD: punto

QUESTION MARK: signo de interrogación

QUOTATION MARKS: comillas

SMALL LETTER: minúscula

Contractions
Contracciones

CAN'T: no puede

ISN'T: no es

LEFT OUT: omitido, excluido

LETTER: letra

MEANING: significado

OF THE: del

SPELLING: ortografía

TO THE: al

Dictionary Skills
Destrezas en el uso del diccionario

ASK (TO): preguntar

ALPHABET: alfabeto

DIVIDED: dividido

LETTERS: letras

LOOK (TO): mirar

MEANING: significado

SPELLING: deletreo

Cursive Writing
La escritura cursiva

ALPHABET: alfabeto

CAPITAL: mayúscula

CAREFULLY: cuidadosamente

LETTERS: letras

PRINT (TO): imprimir

SMALL: minúscula

SPELL (TO): deletrear

SPELLING: ortografía

WRITE (TO): escribir

Homonyms
Homónimos

PRONOUNCE (TO): pronunciar

SAME: mismo

Concept of Paragraph
El concepto del párrafo

BELONG (TO): pertenecer

FORM: forma

IDEA: idea

MARGIN: margen

ORDER: orden

SENTENCES: oraciones

SEVERAL: muchas

4. Math
Matemática

Numeration Systems
Sistema de numeración

AFTER: después

BEFORE: antes

CARDINAL: cardinal

HOW MANY: cuantos

LESS THAN: menos que

MORE THAN: más que

NEXT: próximo

NUMBER: número

ORDER: orden

Properties of one
Propiedades del uno

DIGITS: dígito

EVEN: par

GROUPING: agrupamiento

OBJECT: objeto

ODD: impar, nones

OPERATIONS: operaciones

SET: conjunto

Subtraction facts
Datos de la resta

BETWEEN: entre

DIFFERENCE: diferencia

NUMBER LINE: línea numérica

OBJECT: objeto

SET: conjunto

Problem Solving
Solución de problemas

ANSWER: respuesta

DECIDE (TO): decidir

EXACT: exacto/a

FIND (TO): encontrar

READ (TO): leer

SOLVE (TO): resolver

UNDERSTAND (TO): entender

Units of Measurement
Unidades de medida

CENTIMETERS: centímetros

FEET: pies

GALLONS: galones

INCHES: pulgadas

KILOMETERS: kilómetros

LITERS: litros

METERS: metros

MILES: millas

OUNCES: onzas

POUNDS: libras

QUARTS: cuartos

YARDS: yardas

Graphs and Charts
Representaciones gráficas

ANGLE: ángulo

CIRCLE: círculo

CURVE: curva

FIGURE: figura

LINE: línea

SEGMENTS: segmentos

SQUARE: cuadrado

TRIANGLE: triángulo

Addition Facts and their Reverse Facts
Sumas y sus operaciones contrarias

ADDEND: sumando

ADDITION: adición, suma

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY: propiedad asociativa

COLUMN ADDITION: sumar en columna

CUMULATIVE PROPERTY: propiedad cumulativa

DIFFERENCE: diferencia

LESS: menos

PLUS: más

SUBTRACTION: substracción, resta

SUM: suma

Basic Multiplication Facts
Datos de multiplicación básica

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY: propiedad conmutativa

EQUAL SIGN: signo de igualdad

MULTIPLE: múltiple

MULTIPLICAND: el multiplicando

MULTIPLICATION SIGN: signo de multiplicación

MULTIPLICATOR: multiplicador

MULTIPLY (TO): multiplicar

Division Facts
Datos de división

CONTRARY: opuesto

DIVIDE (TO): dividir

DIVIDEND: dividendo

DIVISIBLE: divisible

DIVISOR: divisor

Roman Numerals
Números Romanos

ARABIC: arábico

ROMAN: romano

WRITE(TO): escribir

NUMERALS: números

ROMAN: romanos

Distributive Property of Multiplication
Propiedad distributiva de multiplicación

OBTAIN: obtener

OPERATIONS: operaciones

PROBLEM: problema

SAME: mismo

STEPS: pasos

SUM: suma

Reading and Writing Numbers
Leer y escribir números

COUNT: contar

NUMBER: número

NUMBER LINE: línea de números

PERIODS: puntos

POINT: punto

READ (TO): leer

WRITE (TO): escribir

Simple Fractions and Equivalents
Fracciones simples y equivalentes

DENOMINATOR: denominador

NUMERATOR: numerador

ONE FOURTH: un cuarto

ONE HALF: un medio, mitad

ONE THIRD: un tercio

PARTS: partes

WHOLE: entero

Introduction to Metric Measurement
Introducción al sistema métrico

CENTIMETER: centímetro

CENTIMETER SCALE: escala centimétrica

LENGTH: largo, longitud

METER: metro

METERSTICK: vara para medir

RULER: regla

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

THIRD GRADE

SCIENCE

1. Keep a "press book" of native leaves and wild flowers. To dry examples: layer one ceramic tile, 2 layers of corrugated cardboard, leaf or flower, second layers of corrugated cardboard and finally second ceramic tile. Hold all with a c-clamp, strong rubberband, or string. Keep everything in the press book, by covering the pages with plastic and writing the name and important information below each item.

2. Grow salt crystals. Place 1/2 cup of salt in water in a jar with a tight fitting lid. Before closing, attach a string to the inside of the lid, suspending the string into the water. Keep the lid on for several days and the salt will attach itself to the string. Discuss the properties of crystals.

3. Grow two identical plants in identical containers. Water them the same amount and the same number of times but use tap water for one and salt water for the other. Have the children make notes on the effects and progress of each plant.

4. Line up three jars of water on a sunny window sill. One should be open, one with a card on the top or a loose lid, the third with a tight fitting lid. Measure the amount of evaporation on the side of the jar by marking the date at the water line. Do this periodically then discuss the evaporation cycle on earth.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Using sign language, teach the children a familiar song. Resources for these signs are the encyclopedia, books on American Sign Language and/or the Society for the Hearing Impaired.

2. Discuss how people can become sensitive to emotional communication, body language and looking at each other carefully for changes in physical appearance. Discuss the need for emotional support.

3. Bring examples of Native American symbols and have the students communicate an idea using these symbols. Discuss the other means of communication that were used by the Indians.

4. Show films or read stories about living in a variety of climates. Discuss the similarities in housing and the reasons for the differences. Have the children write their impressions of what it might be like to live in a home unlike their own. Include the concepts of being weather tight, well designed, retaining warmth.

5. Have the students trace the route of clothing from growth or synthetic production to the manufacturer, to sales and promotion and finally to the consumer. The students may pretend to be a corporation, giving it a name and assigning jobs dealing with the manufacture and sale of clothing.

6. Using the concept above, do the same for food. Have the children choose a specific food and make a poster or write a paragraph tracing its source and the route to the consumer.

LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Have the children memorize a three to four stanza poem. Discuss the pitch of voices and emphasis possibilities within the poem chosen. Assign one or two line sections to no more than three students and leave the majority of the poem to be recited by the class in unison. Tape the oral reading of the poem and replay it for the class.

2. Give the children several opportunities to combine two simple sentences into one compound sentence. Discuss the properties of simple sentences as well as compound and complex.

3. Once the concept of combining sentences is learned, have the students practice making compound sentences using a variety of "linking" words.

4. Practice beginning sentences with words other than proper nouns or their equivalent pronouns.

5. Give the students opportunities to locate sentences that are out of

chronological sequence in a paragraph. Provide sentences that are written in list form and out of sequence to be put into chronological order.

6. Practice using sentences that are simple, complex, and compound within the same paragraph.

MATH

1. Have the students work pages of 26 problems each whose answers coincide with a number to letter code (cryptograph style). Then solve simple sentence codes. The sentences should relate to math in some way.

2. Have children keep a growth chart for themselves on graph paper. They should fill in one square for every inch grown. These charts may be kept for the number of days necessary for any given activity to be completed or to note when certain concepts are learned.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE FOURTH GRADE

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESARROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL CUARTO GRADO

1. Health and Safety
Salud y seguridad

The Body and Its Functions
El cuerpo y sus funciones

BLOOD: sangre

DIGESTIVE: digestivo

HEAR (TO): oír

MUSCLE: músculo

NERVOUS SYSTEM: sistema nervioso

RESPIRATORY: respiratorio

SENSES: sentidos

SENSORY NERVES: nervios sensorios

SKELETON: esqueleto

SMELL (TO): oler

TASTE (TO): gustar

TOUCH (TO): tocar

Care and Proper Use of the Body
Cuidado y uso apropiado del cuerpo

ACTIVITIES: actividades

DENTIST: dentista

DOCTOR: doctor

FATIGUE: fatiga

GLASSES: anteojos

GOOD POSTURE: buena postura

PROTECT (TO): proteger

REST: descanso

SHOT: inyección

SICK: enfermo

Personal and Mental Hygiene
Higiene personal y mental

BATH: baño

BRUSH (TO): cepillar

CLEAN HAIR: cabello limpio

CLOTHES: ropa

COMPETITION: competencia, competición

COOPERATION: cooperación

DRESS (to): vestir (se)

FEELINGS: sentimientos

GUEST: visita

SOAP: jabón

WASH (TO): lavar

WATER: agua

Principles of Digestion
Principios de la digestión

BITES: mordiscos

CHEW (TO): masticar

ESOPHAGUS: esófago

FOOD: comida

LARGE INTESTINE: intestino grueso

MOUTH: b ca

NUTRIENTS: nutrientes, alimentos

PROCESS: proceso

SMALL INTESTINE: intestino delgado

STOMACH: estómago

Basic Food Groups - The Milk Group
Grupos de comidas básicas - el grupo lácteo

BUTTER: mantequilla

CHEESE: queso

CREAM: crema

MILK: leche

The Meat Group
Carnes

CHICKEN: pollo

EGGS: huevos

FISH: pescado

MEAT: carne

Fruit and Vegetable Group
Vegetales y frutas

BANANA: banana, plátano

CABBAGE: repollo

EGGPLANT: berenjena

GRAPE: uva

LETTUCE: lechuga

ORANGE: naranja

PEAR: pera

POTATO: papa

Bread and Cereal Group
Pan y cereales

BREAD: pan

CAKE: torta, pastel

CARBOHYDRATES: carbohidratos

CORN: maíz

CRACKER: galleta

GRAINS: granos

MINERALS: minerales

NOODLES: fideos

OATS: avena

PROTEINS: proteínas

RICE: arroz

VITAMINS: vitaminas

WHEAT: trigo

Good Nutrition Habits
Hábitos para una buena nutrición

APPETITE: apetito

CHOOSE (TO): elegir

DIFFERENT: diferente

EATING: comiendo

ENERGY: energía

FOODS: alimentos

GOODS: mercancía

PLAN (TO): planear

PRACTICE: práctica

THANK YOU: gracias

2. Science
Ciencia

Digestive System
Sistema digestivo

ARTERIES: arterias

BILE: bilis

BLADDER: vejiga

BLEED (TO): sangrar

BLOOD: sangre

BODY WASTE: excremento

CAPILLARIES: capilares (circulación)

CHIN: barba

CHOKE ON: atragantarse con

DECAYED: cariado

ESOPHAGUS: esófago

GUMS: encías

HEART: corazón

INTESTINES: intestinos

JAW: mandíbula

KIDNEY: riñón

LARYNX: laringe

LIVER: hígado

LOWER LIP: labio inferior

STOMACH: estómago

SWALLOW (TO): tragar

CHEW (TO): masticar

THROAT: garganta

TONGUE: lengua

TOOTH, TEETH: diente, dientes

UPPER LIP: labio superior

VEIN: vena

WINDPIPE: tráquea

Personal Health
Salud

BASIC FOOD GROUPS: grupos básicos de alimentos

CONTAGIOUS: contagioso

DENTIST: dentista

DISEASE: enfermedad

DOCTOR: médico

HEALER: curandera/o

HEALTH: salud

INFECTION: infección

MEDICINE: medicina

PROTEIN: proteína

SORE THROAT: dolor de garganta

CURE (TO): curar

VITAMINS: vitaminas

VOMIT (TO): vomitar

Food Sources
Fuentes de alimento

BAKERY: panadería

FROZEN FOOD: comida congelada

LOCKER PLANT: planta congeladora

MEAT MARKET: carnicería

POTLATCHING: fiesta, banquete

STOCK RAISING: ganadería

STORE: tienda

STORE FOOD: preservación

TRAP: trampa

Earth
La tierra

ANCESTORS: antepasados

EARTH: tierra

GLOBE: globo, esfera

HIGH TIDE: marea alta

LAKE: lago

MARSH: pantano

MINERAL: mineral

OCEAN: océano

ORIGIN: origen

RIVER, CREEK: río, arroyo

ROCKS: rocas

SAND: arena

SOIL: tierra, suelo

SPHERE: esfera

TIDE OUT: marea baja

WORLD: mundo

Seasons and Solar System
Estaciones del año y el sistema solar

AIR PRESSURE: presión del aire

APRIL: abril

ATMOSPHERE: atmósfera

AUGUST: agosto

AUTUMN: otoño

CLIMATE: clima

CLOUD: nube

CONSTELLATION: constelación

DAWN: amanecer

DAY: día

DECEMBER: diciembre

DIRECTIONS OF RIVERS: direcciones de ríos

DUSK: obscuro

EQUATOR: ecuador

EVAPORATION: evaporación

FEBRUARY: febrero

FLOOD: diluvio

FOG, HAZE, MIST: niebla, neblina

GASES: gases

HAIL: granizo

ICE: hielo

JANUARY: enero

JULY: julio

JUNE: junio

LIGHTNING: relámpago

MARCH: marzo

MAY: mayo

MOON: luna

MOUNTAINS: montañas

NIGHT: noche

NORTH POLE: Polo Norte (polo ártico)

NORTH STAR: estrella polar

NOVEMBER: noviembre

OCEAN: océano

OCTOBER: octubre

ORBIT: órbita

PHASES OF THE MOON: fases de la luna

PLANETS: planetas

POLAR CAPS: capas de hielo

RAIN: lluvia

RAINBOW: arco iris

RESERVOIRS: represas de agua

SEASONS: estaciones

SEPTEMBER: septiembre

SHADOW: sombra

SNOW: nieve

SOUTH POLE: Polo Sur (polo antártico)

SPRING: primavera

STARS: estrellas

SUMMER: verano

SUN: sol

THUNDER: trueno

TROPICS REGIONS: regiones tropicales

UNIVERSE: universo

WATER CYCLE: ciclo de agua

WEATHER: tiempo

WEATHERMAN: meteorologista

WINTER: invierno

WINTER MEETS SPRING: el invierno se encuentra con la primavera

YEAR: año

Plant Kingdom
El reino de las plantas

ANNUAL: anual

BARK: corteza (de árbol)

BULB: bulbo, camote

CHLOROPHYLL: clorofila

DECAY: descomposición

FERN: helechos

FLOWER: flor

FUNGUS: hongo

INSECTICIDE: insecticida

LEAF: hoja

PHOTOSYNTHESIS: fotosíntesis

POLLEN: polen

ROOT: raíz

ROT (TO): podrir

SEED: semilla

STEM: tallo

Animals and the Balance of Nature
El balance de la naturaleza y los animales

AMPHIBIANS: anfibios

ANTENNAE: antenas

BACKBONE: espina dorsal

BALANCE OF NATURE: balance de la naturaleza

BIRDS: pájaros

CLASSIFICATION: clasificación

COLD-BLOODED: sangre fría

COMMUNITY: comunidad

CONSERVATION: conservación

DINOSAURS: dinosaurio

FISHES: peces

FOOD CHAIN: cadena alimenticia de organismos

HIBERNATE: invernar

INSECTS: insectos

MAMMALS: mamíferos

REPTILE: reptil

SPATIAL INTERACTION: acción recíproca espacial

SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS: relaciones espaciales

SPECIES: especie

Measurement Systems
Sistemas de medir

COUNT: contar

KILOMETER: kilómetro

METRIC SYSTEM: sistema métrico

MILE: milla

TAPE MEASURE: cinta métrica

3. Social Studies
Estudios sociales

Early Colonization
Colonización temprana

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: realizaciones

FIRST: primeros

LATER: más recientes

MAJOR CITY: ciudad de importancia

POPULATION CENTERS: centros de población

SETTLERS: colonizadores

Relationships of the State
Las relaciones del estado

COMPARISON: comparación

CONTINENT: continente

COUNTRY: país

GENERAL STATE ECONOMY: la condición económica en general

GEOGRAPHY: geografía

HOLIDAYS: días festivos

MAJOR: más importantes

NATURAL RESOURCES: recursos naturales

OF THE STATE: estatales

REGIONAL: regionales

STATE: estado

Climatic Regions
Las regiones climáticas

ABOVE: arriba

BELOW: abajo

CLIMATIC: del clima

COLD: frías

CONDITIONS: condiciones

DIFFERENT: distintas

EQUATOR: ecuador

HOT: caliente

MILD: templada

Regions of the Four Seasons
Las regiones de las cuatro estaciones

DESERT: desierto

MOUNTAINS: montañas

THE ARCTIC: el ártico

THE PLAINS: los llanos

Cold Regions
Las regiones frías

GLACIERS: glaciares

MOUNTAINS: las montañas

NORTH POLE: Polo Norte

SOUTH POLE: Polo Sur

Hot Regions
Las regiones cálidas

THE DESERT: el desierto

THE EQUATOR: el ecuador

THE TROPICS: los trópicos

Mild Regions
Las regiones templadas

THE PLAINS: los llanos

THE FORESTS: los bosques

Mountainous Regions
Las regiones montañosas

THE ANDES: Los Andes

THE ALPS: Los Alpes

THE CASCADES: Las Cascadas

Types of Community Life
clases de vida en la comunidad

CORNER: esquina

FARM COMMUNITIES: comunidades granjeras

FURS: pieles

GOLD: oro

INDIANS: indios

MINES: minas

NOMADIC COMMUNITIES: comunidades nómadas

NORTH: norte

PACIFIC: Pacífico

PORT: puerto

RURAL COMMUNITIES: comunidades rurales

SHIPS: barcos

SNOW: nieve

URBAN COMMUNITIES: comunidades urbanas

WEST: oeste

Shelter, Habitat
Refugio, ambiente

APARTMENT: apartamento

CABIN: cabaña

CAMP: campo

CASTLE: castillo

CAVE: cueva

FARMHOUSE: granja

HOLE: hoyo

HOUSE: casa

IGLOO: iglú, vivienda esquimal

MATHOUSE: choza de estera

MODERN HOUSE: casa moderna

MOUNTAIN CAVE: cueva en la montaña

NEST: nido

RANCH: rancho

RENTED HOUSE: casa de alquiler

TENTS: tiendas de campaña, carpas

Clothing Sources
Fuentes de la ropa

CLOTHES: ropa

CONSUMER: consumidor

COTTON: algodón

FIBER: fibra

FUR: piel

LEATHER, HIDE OR SKIN: cuero, piel, vaqueta

MENDER OF CLOTHES: reparador de ropa

PRODUCER: productor

RUBBER: goma elástica, hule

SILK: seda

SYNTHETIC: sintético

WEAVE BLANKET, WEAVE MAT: tejer estera

WOOL: lana

Communication
Comunicación

AIRPLANE: aeroplano, avión

BARGE: barco de transporte

BATTLESHIP: buque de guerra

BIKE: bicicleta

BOOKS: libros

BUS: camión

CANOE: canoa

CAR: carro

ESCALATOR: escalera mecánica

HORSE: caballo

JET: avión de propulsión a chorro

LANGUAGES: idiomas, lenguas

MAGAZINES: revistas

MESSENGER: mensajero

MOTORCYCLE: motocicleta
NEWSPAPERS: periódicos
RUNNER: corredor
SKIS: esquís
STEAMBOAT: bote de vapor
TELEPHONE: teléfono
TELEVISION: televisión
TRAIN: tren
TRANSPORTATION: transportación
TRUCK: camión
WAGON: carreta

Jobs
Empleos

BARBER: barbero, peluquero
CARPENTER: carpintero
CLERK: comerciante
COOK: cocinero
DANCER: bailarina/bailarín
DENTIST: dentista
FARMER: granjero
FIREMAN: bombero
FISHERMAN: pescador
GARDENER: jardinero
LABORER: obrero, bracero
LEADER: líder, jefe
MACHINE OPERATOR: maquinista
MEAT CUTTER: carnicero
MECHANIC: mecánico
MILKMAN: lechero
MUSICIAN: músico
PAINTER: pintor
PILOT: piloto
PLUMBER: plomero
POLICE: policía
POSTMAN: cartero
RANCHER: vaquero
REPORTER: periodista
SALESMAN: vendedor
SECRETARY: secretaria
SHOPKEEPER: tendero
SINGER: cantante
STORYTELLER: narrador
TEACHER: maestro
TELLER: cajero
TRUCKER: carretero
WAITER: camarero

Local History and Culture
Historia y cultura local

ANCESTORS: antepasados

BATHING FOR SPIRIT: bañarse para el espíritu

BATTLE: batalla

BELIEFS: creencias, credos

CHANGE FOR SURVIVAL: adaptarse, alterarse

CONFLICT: conflicto

CONQUEROR: conquistador

CULTURE: cultura

DECISION-MAKING: hacer decisiones

DIVERSITY: diversidad, variedad

DIVISION OF LABOR, GOODS AND SERVICES: división de labor, mercaderías y servicios

ENVIRONMENT: medio ambiente

EXCHANGE: intercambio

EXPLORER: explorador

FASTING FOR SPIRIT: ayuno para el espíritu

GAMES: juegos de recreos

HIGH RESPECT: mucho respeto

INDIAN PEOPLE: indios

INDIVIDUAL UNIQUENESS: singularidad individual

LAND USE: usos de la tierra

LAW: ley

MINERS: mineros

MISSIONARIES: misioneros

NEEDS: necesidades

RESPONSIBILITIES: responsabilidades

ROLES: funciones

SOCIAL INFLUENCE AND CONTROL: reguladores e influencias sociales

SPIRIT POWER: poder del espíritu

STOCKMEN: ganaderos

TECHNOLOGY: tecnología

TRADE: comercio, negocio

TRAPPERS: tramperos de pieles finas

TRIBAL COUNCIL: concilio de una tribu

UNIQUENESS: singularidad

VALUES: valores

WAR: guerra

WHITE SETTLERS: colonizadores blancos

Holidays
Fiestas

BIRTHDAY: cumpleaños

CHRISTMAS: Navidad

EASTER: Pascua de Resurrección

FOURTH OF JULY: Día de la Independencia

HALLOWEEN: día de las brujas, día de los duendes

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S DAY: Día de Martín Luther King, Jr.

4. Language Arts
Artes del lenguaje

NEW YEAR: Año Nuevo

POW-WOW (TRADITIONAL INDIAN GATHERING): reunión tradicional de indios, de índole ceremonial

TET, CHINESE NEW YEAR: Año nuevo de los chinos

Spelling
Ortografía

CORRECT: correcto

LETTERS: letras

SPELL (TO): deletrear

WORDS: palabras

Silent and Oral Reading
Leyendo en silencio y oralmente

ALOUD: en voz alta

COMPREHENSION: comprensión

PAGES: páginas

PARAGRAPHS: párrafos

SENTENCES: oraciones

Choral Reading
Leyendo en coro

BAR: barra

FLAT: plano

KEY: teclado

NOTE: nota

SCALE: escala

SHARP: sostenido

SING (TO): cantar

TUNE: afinado

VOICE: voz

Listening Skills
Habilidades de escuchar

COMPREHENSION: comprensión

CONCENTRATION: concentración

LISTEN (TO): escuchar

MEMORY: memoria

PROFICIENCY: habilidad

UNDERSTAND (TO): entender

Simple Diagrams
Diagramas simples

DIAGRAM: diagrama

DIRECT OBJECT: objecto directo

INDIRECT OBJECT: objecto indirecto

MODIFIERS: modificadores

PREDICATE: verbo, predicado

SUBJECT: sujeto

Write Letters and Informal Notes
Escribir cartas y recados informales

AEROGRAM: aerograma

AIR MAIL: correo aéreo

ENCLOSURE: anexo, documento adjunto

ENVELOPE: sobre

GREETINGS: saludos

LETTER: carta

SALUTATIONS: saludos

STAMP: sello de correo, estampilla

STATIONERY: papel de escribir y sobres

DESCRIPTIVE: descriptivo

DETAILED: detallado

Creative Writing
Escribiendo creativamente

STYLE: estilo

VOCABULARY: vocabulario

Use of the Telephone
Uso del teléfono

BUSINESSES: negocios

CORD: cordón

DIAL: disco de marcar

LETTERS: letras

NUMBERS: números

RECEIVER: receptor

RESIDENCES: residencias

TELEPHONE BOOK: directorio de teléfono

TELEPHONE NUMBER: número de teléfono

YELLOW PAGES: páginas amarillas

Make and Accept Simple Introductions
Hacer y aceptar presentaciones

AMIABLE: amable

NAMES: nombres

PRESENT (TO): presentar

Dictionary Skills
El uso del diccionario

ADJECTIVE: adjetivo

ALPHABETICAL: alfabético

ANTONYM: antónimo

BRIEF: breve

DEFINITIONS: definiciones

HOMONYM: homónimo

INFORMATION: información

NOUN: substantivo

PRONUNCIATION: pronunciación

SPELL (TO): deletrear

SYNONYM: sinónimo

VERB: verbo

WORDS: palabras

Encyclopedia Skills
El uso de la enciclopedia

DETAILED: detallado

FAMOUS PERSONS: personas famosas

INDEX: índice

VOLUME: volumen

Information Skills
Solicitando información

DIRECTIONS: direcciones

DIRECTORIES: directorios

INQUIRY: pregunta

MAPS: mapas

5. Math
Matemática

Addition and Subtraction
Sumar y restar

ADDENDS: adición o suma

EQUATION: ecuación

FACTS: hechos

NUMBER SENTENCES: frases de números

RENAMING: renombrar

ROMAN NUMERAL: número romano

SUM: suma

THREE-DIGITS: tres dígitos

TWO-DIGITS: dos dígitos

Multiplication and Division
Multiplicación y división

AVERAGE: promedio

DIVIDEND: dividendo

ESTIMATION: estimación

FACTOR: factor

MISSING FACTOR: factor ausente

MULTIPLE: múltiplo

PRODUCT: producto

QUOTIENT: cociente

RATIO: proporción

REMAINDER: resto

SQUARED NUMBERS: números cuadrados

Geometry
Geometría

ANGLE: ángulo

CONGRUENT: congruente

LINE: línea

PARALLELOGRAM: paralelogramo

POINT: punto

POLYGON: polígono

SEGMENT: segmento

Place Value
Valor de lugar

ADD: sumar

ADDEND: sumando

ADDITION: suma

BILLION: billón

CENTURY: siglo

COMPARE (TO): comparar

DECADE: década

DIFFERENCE: diferencia

DIGIT: dígito

DIVIDE (TO): dividir

DIVISION: división

DIVISOR: divisor

DOLLAR: dólar

EQUAL: igual

EQUATION: ecuación

EXPANDING: expansión

FACTOR: factor

GREATER THAN: más grande que

GROUPING PRINCIPLE: principio de agrupamiento

HUNDRED: cien

HUNDRED THOUSAND: cien mil

LESS THAN: menos que

MATCHING LINES: líneas de apareamiento

MILLENIUM: milenio

MILLION: millón

MINUS: menos

MISSING FACTOR: factor que falta, ausente

MULTIPLICATION AND ADDITION: multiplicación y suma

NUMBER LINE: línea de números

NUMERAL: número, numeral

NUMERATION: numeración

ORDER (COMMUTATIVE): orden conmutativo

ORDER PRINCIPLE: principio de orden

PAIRING: aparearse, hacer pareja

PERIOD: marca, punto final, punto decimal

PLACE VALUE: valor de lugar

PRINCIPLE FOR MULTIPLICATION: principio para multiplicar

QUOTIENT: cociente

REGROUPING: reagrupando

SET: un grupo, colección, conjunto

SOLUTION: solución

SOLVE (TO): resolver

SUBTRACT (TO): substraer, restar

SUBTRACTION: substracción

SUM: suma, cantidad

TEN THOUSAND: diez mil

THOUSAND: mil

TIMES: multiplicado por

TRILLION: trillón

Measurements
Medidas

AREA: área

BUSHEL: fanega

CELSIUS: Celsio

CENTIMETER: centímetro

CENTURY: siglo

CUBE: cubo

CUP: taza

DAY: día

DEGREE: grado

ESTIMATE: estimación

FAHRENHEIT: Farenheit

FOOT: pie

GALLON: galón

GRAM: gramo

HOUR: hora

INCH: pulgada

KILOGRAM: kilogramo, kilo

LENGTH: largo, longitud

LITER: litro

MEASUREMENT: medida

METER: metro

MILE: milla

MINUTE: minuto

MONTH: mes

OUNCE: onza

PECK: medida equivalente a 9 litros

PERIMETER: perímetro

PINT: pinta

POUND: libra

QUART: cuarto de galón

REMAINDER: resto, residuo

SCALE: balanza, escala

SECOND: segundo

TEMPERATURE: temperatura

TON: tonelada

UNIT: unidad

VOLUME: volumen

WEEK: semana

YARD: yarda

YEAR: año

Number Theory
Teoría de los números

COMMON FACTOR: factor comunal, común

COMPOSITE NUMBER: número compósito

DENOMINATOR: denominador

EQUIVALENT FRACTION: fracción equivalente

EVEN NUMBER: número par

GREATEST COMMON FACTOR: factores comunes mayores

LOWER TERMS: términos bajos

LOWEST TERMS: términos más bajos

NUMBER PAIR: pareja de números

ODD NUMBER: número impar

PERFECT NUMBER: número perfecto

Rational Numbers
Números racionales

MIXED NUMBER: número mixto

RATIONAL NUMBER: número racional

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

FOURTH GRADE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. Assign separate students to draw the different systems within the human body onto overhead projector sheets. Have the same body shape reproduced on the sheet beforehand so that the students can fill in the circulatory system, the digesive system, the placement of the organs, and the musculature, etc. As each system is studied, the corresponding overlay can be added to the total body.

2. Discuss the inter-relationships of the five senses. Include the fact that the loss of one sense results in the heightened sensitivity of the other four senses, e.g., touch for the blind and sight for the hearing impaired. As a conclusion, have a volunteer blindfolded. Do not show the student the food you are about to use. Place a slice of apple directly under the student's nose and have him bite into a slice of *raw potato*. Because of the similarity in texture the student will probably not be able to tell the difference.

3. Have the students keep a nutrition chart for at least two weeks, listing all the food they consume. The chart should be evaluated as to how the food consumed was used by the body and as to the nutritional value each item contained.

SCIENCE

1. Have the students do research related to the different forms of food preservation. This activity may culminate in oral reports or posters depicting the different types of preservation.

2. Discuss the relationship of the seasons and the solar system, working from the gravitational pull of the system to its effects on the earth's cycles.
   a. Describe how distance affects apparent size of objects. Use this in relation to the planets and stars. Discuss the size as well as the shape of the different stellar bodies.
   b. Discuss the daily movement of the earth. Discuss the tidal pull effect in the relationship of the earth and the moon.
   c. Compare space photographs of the earth with a globe of the earth. Compare the land masses and the water bodies in the photographs and on the globe. Locate storms on the photographs. If possible have meteorological photographs to use in this comparison.

3. Discuss the equator and its proximity to the sun. Have several pictures, stories and paragraphs available to the students that depict the climate and different community life styles in countries along the equator. Discuss the similarities in the cultures of these countries. Include the types of work that the people are involved in, the crops indigenous to these lands and the geographic similarities.

4. Discuss the relationships of the students to their own family, focusing on responsibilities. Compare this relationship to that of the counties to the state. Include the natural resources available in each area of the state.

5. Have the students create a promotional campaign for an imaginary product, preferrably one that is actually produced in your area. Students should be involved in the writing of advertisements that would be suitable for the different types of communication. Compile these and compare which need visuals and which do not. Compare the detail necessary for the different types of communication. Discuss the methods that would have been used in other periods in history.

LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Read a story, poem or series of descriptive paragraphs to the students. For example read a Carl Sandburg poem. Have the students create descriptive phrases about a specific subject to put on the board. The students should then use these and other phrases of their own, to write short stories or a series of descriptive paragraphs.

2. Discuss and practice using similes and metaphors. Use the dictionary to aid in definitions and alternatives. Write two simple paragraphs on the board. Have the students rewrite the paragraphs substituting similes and metaphors whenever possible.

3. Write on the board or on a mimeograph sheet a series of paragraphs about several different subjects. Have the students locate the topic of each paragraph finding single key words only. Use the same or similar paragraphs to locate the main idea using phrases only. Finally use the paragraphs to locate at least three important details. Practice these comprehension skills several times.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE FIFTH GRADE

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESARROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL QUINTO GRADO

1. Health and Hygiene
Salud e higiene

Elementary First Aid
Primer auxilio elemental

CHOKE (TO): ahogar

EMERGENCY: emergencia

HOSPITAL: hospital

PERSON: persona

SUDDEN: repentino

SUFFOCATE (TO): sofocar

SUICIDE: suicidio

Community Health Resources
Servicios de salubridad pública

CLEAN: limpia/o

FARMWORKERS' CLINIC: clínica de campesinos

FRESH: fresca/o

OUR WATER SUPPLY: nuestra provisión de agua

SEWAGE DISPOSAL: aguas de albañal

WELFARE: bienestar

Bicycle and Water Safety
Seguridad en la bicicleta y en el agua

FOLLOW RULES: seguir reglas

LIFEGUARD: salvavidas

READ SIGNS: leer señas

STOP (TO): parar, alto

SWIM (TO): nadar

Care of the Eyes
Cuidado de los ojos

EXAMINATIONS: exámenes

EYE DOCTOR: doctor de la vista, oculista

EYE GLASSES: anteojos, lentes

EYESIGHT: vista

PROTECTION: protección

Dental Hygiene
Higiene dental

DENTAL FLOSS: seda dental

TEETH: dientes

TOOTH DECAY: carie dental

TOOTHBRUSH: cepillo de dientes

TOOTHPASTE: pasta de dientes

Nutrition and Diet
Nutrición y dieta

ACID: ácido

ARTIFICIAL: artificial

CAFFEINE: cafeína

CALCIUM: calcio

CALORIES: calorías

CANDY: dulce, caramelo

CARBONATED: carbonizado, gaseoso

CHEW (TO): masticar

COFFEE: café

DOCTOR: doctor

FOOD: comida

SUGAR: azúcar

TEA: té

Germ Bearing Insects and Pests
Insectos dañinos transmisores de enfermedades

COCKROACH: cucaracha

FLIES: moscas

WORMS: gusanos

2. Science
Ciencia

ACIDS: ácidos

ALLOYS: mezclas

ATOMIC: atómica

ATOMIC ENERGY: energía atómica

BASE: base

BEHAVIOR: conducta

CARBON: carbón

CHEMICAL EQUATION: ecuación química

CHEMISTRY: química

COLLOID: coloide

COMPOUNDS: cuerpo compuesto, combinación

FORMULA: fórmula

IONIZATION: ionización

MATTER: materia

METAL: metal

NONMETALS: metaloide

OXIDATION: oxidación

REDUCTION: reducción

SALT: sal

SOLUTION: solución

SUSPENSION: suspensión

THEORY: teoría

3. Social Studies
Estudios sociales

Expansion to the New World
Expansión hasta el Nuevo Mundo

ASIA: Asia

ATLANTIC OCEAN: Océano Atlántico

CHINA: China

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: Cristóbal Colón

FAR EAST: Extremo Oriente

GREAT LAKES: Los Grandes Lagos

INDIA: India

INDIANS: indios

INDIES: Las Indias

JAPAN: Japón

NAVIGATION: navegación

PACIFIC OCEAN: Océano Pacífico

QUADRANT: cuadrante

SILK: seda

SPICES: especias

TRADE: comercio

TRADE ROUTE: ruta de comercio

VOYAGE: viaje

Settlements in North America
Las colonias en América del Norte

COLONISTS: colonizadores

COLONY: colonia

MIDDLE COLONIES: colonias medias

NEW ENGLAND: Nueva Inglaterra

PILGRIMS: peregrinos

PURITANS: puritanos

QUAKERS: cuáqueros

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM: libertad religiosa

SOUTHERN COLONIES: colonias del sur

Colonial and Pioneer Life in U.S.
La vida colonial y pionera en EE.UU.

APPRENTICE: aprendiz

CONTINENTAL ARMY: ejército continental

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS: Congreso Continental

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: Declaración de Independencia

FARMING: agricultura

LOG CABIN: cabaña de troncos

LOYALISTS: lealistas

MERCHANTS: comerciantes

PATRIOTS: patriotas

PLANTATION: hacienda, plantación

SLAVES: esclavos

TAX: impuesto

TOWN MEETING: junta municipal

Westward Movement
Movimiento hacia el oeste

CALIFORNIA TERRITORY: Territorio de California

CATTLE: ganado

COLORADO TERRITORY: Territorio de Colorado

COVERED WAGON: galera, carromato

EXPEDITION: expedición

HOMESTEADERS: colonos

MINERS: mineros

MINES: minas

OREGON TRAIL: sendero de Oregón

PIONEERS: pioneros

PLOW: arado, (v) arar

RAILROAD: ferrocarril

SANTA FE TRAIL: sendero de Santa Fé

Geography
Geografía

ALTITUDE: altura

ARID: árido

CLIMATE: clima

COASTLINE: litoral, costa

CROPS: cosechas

DAM: presa

DAMP: húmedo

DESERT: desierto

FOREST: bosque

HUMIDITY: humedad

MOUNTAINS: sierras, montañas

PLAINS: vegas, llanuras

PLATEAU: meseta

RAINFALL: lluvia, precipitación

TEMPERATURE: temperatura

TERRAIN: terreno

WEATHER: tiempo

Map Skills
Destrezas de interpretación de mapas

ATLAS: atlas

COMPASS: brújula

COORDINATES: coordinantes

DEGREES: grados

EAST: este

EQUATOR: ecuador

GLOBE: globo terrestre

LATITUDE: latitud

LONGITUDE: longitud

MAP SCALE: escala de mapa

MAP: mapa

MERIDIAN: meridiano

NORTHEAST: noreste

NORTH POLE: Polo Norte

NORTHWEST: noroeste

PARALLEL: paralelo

POLITICAL MAP: mapa político

SOUTHEAST: sureste

SOUTH POLE: Polo Sur

SOUTHWEST: suroeste

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP: mapa topográfico

TOWNSHIP: municipio

4. Language Arts
Artes del lenguaje

Spelling
Ortografía

CORRECT: correcto

LETTERS: letras

SPELL (TO): deletrear

WORDS: palabras

Silent and Oral Reading
Lectura oral y silenciosa

ALOUD: en voz alta

COMPREHENSION: comprensión

PAGES: páginas

PARAGRAPHS: párrafos

SENTENCES: oraciones

Present Original Plays
Presentar representaciones teatrales

CAST: reparto, participantes

CHARACTER: personaje

DIRECTOR: director

PLAY: representación teatral

PRODUCER: director de escena, productor

ROLE: papel

SCRIPT: manuscrito, libreto

STAGE: tablado, escenario

WRITER: escritor

Listening Skills
Habilidades auditorias

COMPREHENSION: comprensión

CONCENTRATION: concentración

RETAIN (TO): retener

Parts of Sentences
Partes de oraciones

ADJECTIVE: adjetivo

ADVERB: adverbio

CLAUSE: cláusula

COMPOUND: compuesto

KINDS OF SENTENCES: clases de oraciones

OBJECT: objeto, complemento

SIMPLE: simple

SUBJECT: sustantivo

VERB: verbo

Plurals and Possessives
Plurales y posesivos

BELONG TO: pertenecer a

MORE THAN ONE: más que uno

OWN: propio

Write Reports, Poems, Plays
Escribir reportes, poemas, representaciones teatrales

CONCLUSION: conclusión

CREATIVITY: creatividad

FICTION: ficción

INTRODUCTION: introducción

METER: metro

NONFICTION: realista

PLOT: argumento

REFERENCES: referencias

RHYME: rima

SHORT STORY: cuento

STYLE: estilo

THEME: tema

Dictionary Use
Uso del diccionario

ADJECTIVE: adjetivo

ALPHABETICAL: alfabético

ANTONYM: antónimo

BRIEF: breve

DEFINITIONS: definiciones

HOMONYM: homónimo

INFORMATION: información

NOUN: sustantivo

PRONUNCIATION: pronunciación

SPELLING: ortografía

SYNONYM: sinónimo

VERB: verbo

WORDS: palabras

Letter Writing
Escribir cartas

AEROGRAM: aerograma

AIR MAIL: correo aéreo

ENCLOSURE: anexo

ENVELOPE: sobre

GREETINGS: saludos

LETTER: carta

SALUTATIONS: salutaciones, saludos

STAMP: estampilla, timbre

STATIONERY: papelería

Use of Study Materials
Uso de los materiales de estudio

CHARTS: gráficas, diagramas

GLOSSARY: glosario

INDEX: índice

KEYS: claves

LEGENDS: leyendas

LIBRARY FILE CARDS: tarjeta para archivo de biblioteca

MAPS: mapas

REFERENCES: referencias

TABLE OF CONTENTS: índice

TABLES: diagramas, tablas

Outlines
Compendios

COMPOUND: compuesta

SIMPLE: simple

Types of Literature
Tipos de literatura

CURRENT EVENTS: eventos actuales

DRAMA: drama

ETHNIC: étnico

HISTORY: historia

NOVEL: novela

PLAY: representación teatral

POEM: poema

PROSE: prosa, prosaico

STORY: cuento

5. Math
Matemáticas

Associative and Distributive Properties
Propiedades distributivas y asociativas

ADDITION: suma, adición

ASSOCIATED: asociado

COMMUTATIVE: comutativo

CONSEQUENCE: consecuencia

DISTRIBUTIVE: distributivo

MULTIPLICATION: multiplicación

SUBTRACTION: resta, substracción

Numbers Through Millions
Números hasta los millones

HUNDREDTHS: céntimos, centésimos

INTEGERS: números enteros

ORDER: orden

MILLIONS: millones

TENS: por diez, décimos

THOUSANDTHS: milésimos

Common and Decimal Fractions
Fracciones comunes y decimales

EQUIVALENT: equivalente

FRACTIONS: fracciones, quebrados

RATIO: proporción

Numeration System
Sistema de numeración

DIVISION: división

ORDER: orden

SPACES: espacios

Non-negative Rational Numbers
Números racionales no negativos

FRACTIONS: fracciones, quebrados

PAIRS: pares

RATE: a razón de, porcentaje

Roman Numerals
Numerales romanos

NUMERALS: numerales, números

ROMAN: Romano

Metric measurement
Medidas métricas

CENTIMETER: centímetro

METER: metro

METERSTICK: vara de medir

RULER: regla

Long Division Concepts
Conceptos de la división larga

ADD (TO): sumar

BRING DOWN (TO): bajar

CARRY (TO): llevar

DIGIT: dígito

DIVIDE (TO): dividir

DIVIDEND: dividendo

DIVISIBLE BY: divisible por

DIVISION: división

DIVISOR: divisor

GREATER THAN: más que, mayor que

LESS THAN: menos que

MILLIONS: millones

MINUS: menos

MULTIPLY (TO): multiplicar

QUOTIENT: cociente

REMAINDER: resto, restante

SUBTRACT (TO): substraer, restar

TEN: diez

TEN THOUSAND: diez mil

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

FIFTH GRADE

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

1. After studying first aid, have the students make a checklist of ways they can attend to their own minor injuries. Discuss warning signs for major problems such as concussions. Lead them into a sense of self confidence about small cuts and scrapes.

2. Discuss the local health resources available in the area. Practice caring for an injured person and calling for appropriate aid. The students can create scenarios to exchange with others in the classroom for practice.

SCIENCE

1. Instruct the students to collect rocks that are varied in their surface appearance. Display pictures and examples of specific ores and minerals available for comparison. Allow students to chip off sections of their rocks and view them under a microscope. Compare the descriptions of the minerals, ores and rocks, focusing on those found locally.

SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Allow students to choose an area of your state that interests them. Research the topography and resources of that area. Discuss how the land must have appeared to the first settlers in the area and the changes that have occurred to date. Make a scaled-down 3-D map of the area using a small sheet of masonite as the base. The topography can be built up by using paper maché and finally painting it appropriately.

LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Have students listen to short stories on tape then write a synopsis in their own words. Their papers can be exchanged to check each other for main ideas, proper sequence, and important details.

2. Discuss simple character and style development in plays and fiction. Group the students by fours and give them an outline of an adventure type story. Have the students develop the characters and storyline. Emphasize descriptive words, logical characterization, time sequencing, and a conclusive resolution to the story.

3. Choose a current event that relates to the students or the school. Instruct each student to write a letter to the local congressman or representative about the subject. Discuss proper format in letter writing, and clear sentence structure.

4. Divide the class into small groups, giving each group one dictionary, an encyclopedia volume, and at least one book about a specific subject or event in history. Each group should have a different subject. Give each group 20 printed questions dealing with their subject. Instruct the students to use the dictionary, the reference book and any index information or passage in the book necessary to garner as much information as possible within twenty minutes. The students can then spend an additional ten minutes creating an organized report about their subject. These may be reported orally.

SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF APPROPRIATE VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SIXTH GRADE

CATEGORIAS ESPECIFICAS DEL DESARROLLO DE VOCABULARIO APROPIADO PARA EL SEXTO GRADO

1. Health and Safety
Salud y seguridad

Cure and Prevention of Common Diseases
Prevención y tratamiento de enfermedades comunes

ANTIBIOTIC: antibiótico

DIET: dieta

DOSE: dosis

MEDICINE: medicina

PILL: pastilla, píldora

SANITATION: saneamiento, higiene

THERAPY: terapia

TREATMENT: tratamiento

Facts on Tobacco, Alcohol, and Narcotics
Datos sobre el tabaco, alcohol y drogas

ADDICTION: enviciamiento, afición

CANCER: cáncer

COUGH: tos

INTOXICATION: intoxicación

LIVER: hígado

LUNGS: pulmones

UNCONSCIOUS: inconsciente

Great Names in the Field of Health
Nombres famosos en el campo de salud

Marie Curie: Marie Curie

Louis Pasteur: Luis Pasteur

Florence Nightingale: Florencia Nightingale

Our Food Supply
Fuentes de alimento

ANIMALS: animales

FARMS: fincas, granja

FRUITS: frutas

MEAT: carne

PLANTS: plantas

RANCHES: ranchos

RESOURCES: recursos

VEGETABLES: legumbres, vegetales

The Heart
El corazón

AORTA: aorta

ARTERIES: arterias

BLOOD: sangre

OXYGEN: oxígeno

PUMP (TO): inflar

VENTRICLE: ventrículo

Safety and First Aid
Seguridad y primeros auxilios

ABRASION: raspadura

ACCIDENT: accidente

ALLERGY: alergia

ASPHYXIATION: asfixia

AVULSION: separación violenta

BANDAGE: faja, venda

BLEEDING: hemorragia, sangrando

BURNS: quemaduras

CARE: cuidado

CIRCULATION: circulación

COMPRESS (TO): comprimir

COMPRESS: compresa

CONTAMINATION: contaminación

DIRECT PRESSURE: presión directa

DISLOCATION: dislocación

DRESSINGS: curas, vendajes

ELEVATION: elevación

EMERGENCY: emergencia

GAUZE: gasa

HEART BEAT: palpitación

HEMMORHAGE: hemorragia

IMMOBILIZE (TO): inmovilizar

INCISION: incisión

INFECTION: infección

INJURY: herida

LACERATION: laceración

OPERATION: operación

POISONING: envenenamiento

PULSE: pulso

PUNCTURE: pinchazo

RADIATION: radiación

RECOVERY: recuperación

RESUSCITATION: resucitación

SAFETY: seguridad

SHOCK: estar en shock, sobresalto

SLING: cabestrillo

SPLINT: tablilla

SPRAIN: torcedura

STERILE: estéril

STRAIN (TO): torcer

STRETCHER: camilla

SWELLING: hinchazón, inflación

TOURNIQUET: torniquete

TRACTION: tracción

WOUND: herida

Personal Appearance and Maintenance
Apariencia personal y su conservación

CHECK-UP: examen médico

CLEANLINESS: limpieza

SHOWER: ducha

TOOTHBRUSH: cepillo de dientes

TOOTHPASTE: pasta de dientes

School Camping
Gira de campamento escolar

HELP (TO): ayudar

RECREATION: recreación

SPORTS: deportes

SUMMER VACATION: vacaciones de verano

TRAVEL (TO): viajar

2. Science
Ciencia

Acquiring Information
Adquirir información

ASSUME (TO): tomar, asumir

CONVERGING: convergiendo

DATA: datos

DISCOVERIES: descubrimientos

DISPLACE: desplazar

DIVERGE (TO): divergir

EYE LEVEL: a nivel del ojo

INFERENCE: inferencia

INVENTIONS: inventos

MEASUREMENT: medida

PLOT (TO): delinear

PRISM: prisma

PROCESS: procedimiento

PROTRACTOR: transportador

PURE: pura(o)

RAIN GAUGE: pluviómetro

REAL IMAGE: imagen real

REFRACTION: refracción

SPECTRUM: espectro

VIEWING ANGLE: ángulo de vista

Earth Science
Ciencias terrestres

ATMOSPHERE: atmósfera

ATOM: átomo

AXIS: eje

BAROMETER: barómetro

CLINOMETER: clinómetro

CONDENSATION: condensación

DEW POINT: humedad relativa de cien grados

EARTHQUAKE: terremoto

ELEMENT: elemento

EVAPORATION: evaporación

FIRE: fuego

GLACIER: glaciar

HEAT: calor

HORIZON: horizonte

LIGHT: luz

LIGHTNING: relámpago

MOTION: movimiento

POLARIZE: polarizar

RAIN: lluvia

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: humedad relativa

SEASON: tiempo, estación

SOIL: tierra

SUNDIAL: reloj de sol

THUNDER: trueno

WIND: viento

WINDWARD: al viento

The Firmament
El firmamento

COMET: cometa

CONSTELLATION: constelación

ECLIPSE: eclipse

ELLIPSE: elipse

GALAXY: galaxia

LUNAR: lunar

NORTHERN SKY: cielo norteño

ORBIT: órbita

PLANET: planeta

ROCKET: cohete

SUN: sol

SOLAR SYSTEM: sistema solar

UNIVERSE: universo

ZODIAC: zodíaco

Using Forces
Usando fuerzas

AUTOMOBILE: automóvil

CAR: carro, auto

COCKPIT: cabina del piloto

COMPRESS (TO): comprimir, apretar

ELECTRICITY: electricidad

ENGINES: motores

POWER: potencia, poder

PRESSURE: presión

PUMP: bomba

RADIO: radio

TELEPHONE: teléfono

TRANSMITTED: transmitido

TURBINE: turbante, turbina

Classification of Living Things
Clasificación de cosas vivientes

CLASS: clase

INSECT: insecto

MAMMALS: mamíferos

TYPE: tipo

Food for Growth and Energy
Alimento para desarrollo y energía

BACTERIA: bacteria

FIBER: fibra

FUNGUS: fungo, hongo

MICROBES: microbios

MILK: leche

SUGAR: azúcar

VEGETABLE: legumbre, vegetal

WATER: agua

Helpful and Harmful Insects
Insectos útiles y dañinos

EARTHWORM: lombriz

FLY: mosca

SNAIL: caracol

SPIDER: araña

Improvement of Plants and Animals
Mejoramiento de plantas y animales

CONSERVATION: conservación

EROSION: erosión

FOREST: bosque

ZOO: (jardín) zoológico

Images, Refractions, and Color
Imágenes, refracciones, y colores

BEAM: rayo de luz

CONCAVE: cóncavo, hueco

CONVEX: convexo

FOCUS: foco, (V) enfocar

IMAGE: imagen, (V) imaginar

LENS: lente

REDUCED: reducido

REFRACT (TO): refractor

SUBMERGED: sumergido

TRANSLUCENT: translúcido

3. Social Science
Ciencia social

South America, Central America, Mexico
Suramérica, Centroamérica, México

ARGENTINA: Argentina

AVOCADOS: aguacates

AZTECS: aztecas

BANANAS: plátanos

BEANS: frijoles

BILINGUAL: bilingüe

BRAZIL: Brasil

COFFEE: café

COPPER: cobre

COWBOY: vaquero, ranchero

CULTURE: cultura

CUSTOMS: costumbres

HAT: sombrero

HURRICANE: huracán

ILLITERACY: analfabetismo

INDEPENDENCE: independencia

JUNGLE: selva

LLAMA: llama

LUMBER: madera

MESTIZO: mestizo

MUSIC: música

NICARAGUA: Nicaragua

PANAMA CANAL ZONE: Zona del Canal de Panamá

PANCAKES: panqueques

PARAGUAY: Paraguay

PLAINS: llanos

PONCHO: poncho

POTTERY: jarros

PYRAMID: pirámide

RANCH: hacienda

REPUBLIC OF CHILE: República de Chile

SIZES: tamaños

SOCCER: fútbol, balompié

TOPOGRAPHY: topografía

TUNGSTEN: tungsteno

VENEZUELA: Venezuela

North America
Norteamérica

BASEBALL: beísbol

BASKETBALL: baloncesto

CANADA: Canadá

CAPITAL: capital

HIGHWAYS: carreteras

INDUSTRY: industria

LANGUAGE: idioma, lenguaje

POPULATION: población

RELIGION: religión

STANDARD OF LIVING: nivel de vida

TECHNOLOGY: tecnología

UNEMPLOYMENT: desempleo

Eurasia and Africa
Eurasia y Africa

ANNEX: anexo

APARTHEID: separación racial

CASTE SYSTEM: sistema de castas

CHANGES: cambios

CIVILIZATIONS: civilizaciones

CLIMATE: clima

COTTON: algodón

COUNTRY: país

CULTURE: cultura

DEMOCRACY: democracia

DESERT: desierto

DIALECT: dialecto

DIAMONDS: diamantes

ECONOMIES: economías

ELEPHANT: elefante

FAMILY LIFE: vida familiar

FARM: granja

GIRAFFE: jirafa

GOVERNMENTS: gobiernos

GOLD: oro

GRAPHITE: grafito

IMPORTANT PEOPLE: gente importante

INDUSTRIES: industrias

JAPAN: Japón

LEADERS: líderes

LOCATION: ubicación, lugar

POINTS OF INTEREST: puntos de interés

RELIGION: religión

RESPONSIBILITY: responsabilidad

SIZES: tamaños

SOCIAL CLASSES: clases sociales

SOCIETIES: sociedades

TECHNOLOGY: tecnología

TOPOGRAPHY: topografía

TRIBE: tribu

ZINC: cinc

Canada
Canadá

ANNEX: anexo

ARCTIC CIRCLE: círculo ártico

BILINGUAL: bilingüe

CLIMATE: clima

CONFEDERATION: confederación

CUSTOMS: costumbres

EDUCATION: educación

IMMIGRANT: inmigrante

LABRADOR CURRENT: corriente de Labrador

LOCATION: ubicación, lugar

NATURAL RESOURCES: recursos naturales

NEIGHBORS: vecinos

OCCUPATIONS: ocupaciones

PHYSICAL FEATURES: características o rasgos físicos

POPULATION: población

PRIMARY PRODUCT: producto primario

TECHNOLOGY: tecnología

United Nations
Naciones Unidas

AGGRESSION: agresión

ALLIANCE: alianza

ANNEX: anexo

ATOMIC POWER: poder atómico

BOUNDARY: frontera

CANALS: canales

CIVILIZATION: civilización

COMMUNISM: comunismo

CONSTITUTION: constitución

COOPERATION: cooperación

DECLARATION: declaración

DEMOCRACY: democracia

DICTATORSHIP: dictadura

FOREIGN POLICY: política exterior

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: Asamblea General

GOVERNMENT: gobierno

INTERNATIONAL: internacional

INVADED: invadido

LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Liga de las Naciones

MARKET: mercado

ORGANIZATION: organización

PEACE: paz

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN NATIONS: relaciones entre naciones

REPUBLIC: república

ROADS: caminos

SECURITY COUNCIL: Concilio de Seguridad

SHIPS: barcos

SOCIETY: sociedad

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD: ferrocarril transcontinental

TRIBE: tribu

WAR: guerra

ZINC: cinc

World Trade
Comercio mundial

COMMUNICATION: comunicación

CONSUMERS: consumidores

DISTANCES: distancias

ECONOMICS: economía

EXCHANGE: intercambio

EXPORT: exportación

FREIGHT: carga

GASOLINE ENGINES: motores de gasolina

GOODS: mercancías, artículos

IMPORT: importación

IRRIGATION: riego

MANUFACTURE: manufactura,

MINERALS: minerales

MONEY: dinero

MOVIES: películas

NATURAL RESOURCES: recursos naturales

PORT: puerto

PRODUCERS: productores

PRODUCTS: productos

RAW MATERIALS: materiales en bruto

SYMPHONY: sinfonía

SYNTHETIC: sintético

TRADE: comercio

TRANSPORTATION: transporte

VULCANIZATION: vulcanización

Transportation and Communication
Transporte y comunicación

AIRCRAFT: avión

AIRPLANES: aviones

AUTOMOBILES: automóviles

CANAL: canal

CARGO: cargamento

COMMUTE: viajar a diario

COMPUTER: computadora

DIRIGIBLE: dirigible

ELECTRONICS: electrónica

HELICOPTER: helicóptero

LETTERS: cartas

MIGRATION: migración

MOVIES: películas

NAVIGATION: navegación

NEWSPAPERS: diarios, periódicos

RADAR: radar

RAILROAD: ferrocarril

SATELLITE: satélite

SEAWAY: canal para barcos

TAPE RECORDER: grabadora

TELEPHONE: teléfono

TRAFFIC: tráfico

TRAIN: tren

TRANSISTOR: transistor

TRANSPORTATION: transportación

Map Reading Skills
Destrezas de interpretación de mapas

ANTARCTIC: Antártico

ARTIC: Artico

AVERAGE: promedio

AXIS: axis, eje

BAR GRAPH: gráfica de barras

CHART: tabla

CIRCLE GRAPH: gráfica circular

CLIMATE: clima

CONTINENT: continente

DENSITY: densidad

DETAILS: detalles

DIRECTION: dirección

DISTANCE: distancia

ELEVATION: elevación, altura

EQUATOR: ecuador

FIND (TO): encontrar

HEMISPHERE: hemisferio

ILLUSTRATION: ilustración

LATITUDE: latitud

LINE GRAPH: linea gráfica

LONGITUDE: longitud

MERIDIAN: meridiano

MOUNTAIN RANGE: sierra

PICTURES: dibujos, fotos

PRECIPITATION: precipitación

PROPORTION: proporción

QUANTITY: cantidad

RADAR: radar

RAILROAD: ferrocarril

READ (TO): leer

READING CHARTS AND GRAPHS: interpretando mapas y gráficas

SATELLITE: satélite

SCALE: escala

SEAWAY: mar gruesa, ruta marítima

TABLE: tabla

TIME LINE: línea de tiempo

TIME ZONE: zona de tiempo

TOPOGRAPHY: topografía

TRAFFIC: tráfico

TRANSISTOR: transistor

TRANSPORTATION: transportación

TROPIC OF CANCER: trópico de Cáncer

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN: trópico de Capricornio

4. Language Arts
Artes del lenguaje

Grammar
La gramática

ADJECTIVE: adjetivo

APOSTROPHE: apóstrofe

COMMA: coma

COMMON NOUN: nombre común

CONTRACTION: contracción

DIAGRAM: diagrama

FUTURE: futuro

INTRANSITIVE: intransitivo

NOUN: sustantivo

PAST TENSE: tiempo pasado

PERSONAL PRONOUN: pronombre personal

PHRASE: frase

PREDICATE: predicado

PRESENT: presente

PRESENT TENSE: tiempo presente

PROPER NOUN: nombre propio

PUNCTUATION: puntuación

QUOTATION MARKS: comillas

SUBJECT: sujeto

TRANSITIVE: transitivo

VERB: verbo

WORD GROUPS: grupo de palabras

Elocution
Elocución

AIR: aire

BLEND (TO): mezclar

LIPS: labios

MOUTH: boca

NASAL PASSAGE: pasaje nasal

ORAL: oral

ORDER OF SOUNDS: orden de sonidos

PITCH: tono

PRONOUNCE (TO): pronunciar

SOUNDS: sonidos

STRESS: énfasis

TEETH: dientes

TIP: punta

TONGUE: lengua

VIBRATE (TO): vibrar

VIBRATION: vibración

5. Math
Matemática

Fractions
Fracciones

COMMON FRACTIONS: fracciones comunes

DECIMAL FRACTIONS: fracciones decimales

DENOMINATOR: denominador

EIGHTHS: octavos

EXPONENT: exponente

FACTOR: factor

FIFTHS: quintos

FOURTHS: cuartos

HUNDREDTHS: céntimos, centécimos

INVERT (TO): invertir

NINTHS: novenos

NUMERATOR: numerador

OVER: sobre

PERCENTAGE: porcentaje

REDUCE (TO): reducir

RELATIONSHIP: relación

SEVENTHS: séptimos

SIXTHS: sextos

TENTHS: décimos

THIRDS: tercios

Measurements
Sistema de medidas

ALTITUDE: altitud (altura)

APPROXIMATELY: aproximadamente

AREA: área

BASE: base

CONVERT (TO): convertir

CUBIC CENTIMETER: centímetro cúbico

CUBIC METER: metro cúbico

DAY: día

DIAMETER: diámetro

HEIGHT: altura

HOUR: hora

LENGTH: largo (longitud)

LITER: litro

MINUTE: minuto

MONTH: mes

PERIMETER: perímetro

POINT: punto

RADIUS: radio

SIDE: lado

SOLID: sólido

SQUARE CENTIMETER: centímetro cuadrado

SQUARE METER: metro cuadrado

TIME: tiempo

TRIANGLE: triángulo

VALUES: valores

VOLUME: volumen

WEEK: semana

WIDTH: ancho (anchura)

Numeration
Numeración

ARABIC NUMERALS: números arábicos

CHARACTERS: caracteres

DECIMAL: decimal

INTEGERS: íntegros

LOGIC: lógica

MAYAS: mayas

NEGATIVE: negativo

NUMERATION: numeración

POSITIVE: positivo

ROMAN NUMERALS: números romanos

SET: conjunto, grupo (serie)

SYMBOLS: símbolos

WHOLE NUMBERS: números enteros

Geometric Concepts
Conceptos geométricos

ALTITUDE: altitud, altura

ANGLE: ángulo

ARC: arco

CENTER: centro

CIRCLE: círculo

COMPASS: compás

CONSTRUCTION: construcción

CUBE: cubo

DIAMETER: diámetro

EXPONENT: exponente

FACTOR: factor

FIGURE: figura

FRACTIONAL NUMBER: número quebrado, fraccional

GEOMETRY: geometría

NEGATIVE NUMBER: número negativo

PARALLEL: paralelo

PERPENDICULAR: perpendicular

POINT: punta

POWER: potencia, exponente

PRODUCT: producto

RADIUS: radio

RECTANGLE: rectángulo

SOLID: sólido

SQUARE: cuadrado

TO THE TEACHER:

The following activities are suggestions that may be used to reinforce the vocabulary. They have been divided by subject matter but often overlap in their focus. These activities are by no means a program in and of themselves, merely suggestions to spark the teacher's interest and/or memory. The final goal is to develop vocabulary through application.

SIXTH GRADE

HEALTH AND SAFETY

1. Arrange for a representative from the Red Cross to demonstrate Cardiac Pulmonary Resucitation to the class. This representative could also discuss other life saving techniques that could be relevant to the student. Allow time for questions and answers. It would also be beneficial to give the representative the vocabulary words ahead of time so that he could touch upon or include them in his demonstration.

SCIENCE

1. Discuss sources of energy for propulsion, include specifically the concept of drag and the concept of thrust. As an example of thrust blow up a balloon and release it into the air. Discuss the fact that as the air rushes out, the balloon is thrust into space. This same principle is used in a modified form in jet engines. Air is forced into and then out of the engine.

   Discuss how cyclists lower their bodies against their bikes to allow the air to flow around them. This action reduces "drag" or rather removes any barrier from the air. This principle is also used in the design of aircraft and ships.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. Have the students write letters to the embassies in as many foreign countries as possible. They should ask specific questions about the transportation and communication resources available in that country. While waiting for responses, locate the countries on maps and globes. Locate them by longitude and latitude, and discuss their customs. When responses are received, make comparisons and contrasts to the resources in the United States. Providing a pattern or format letter for the students would be wise. Make a chart illustrating the number of countries that share communication and transportation resources or that use similar forms.

2. Assign the students different commerce related jobs to role play. Instruct them to create a standard of trade that does not employ any form of monetary exchange. Discuss economics, imports and exports, and commercial trade. Culminate the activity with a discussion of the world monetary exchange system.

LANGUAGE ARTS

1. Choose especially exciting or emotional passages from Edgar Allan Poe's work. Record the students reading short passages of Poe's work and replay the tape. Discuss elocution, pitch, and emphasis. Have the students read the same passages with emotion and replay the new readings. Point out those areas where the students excel.

2. Have students take sides on a current issue relevant to them. The students should then research their opinions and write logical reports. Conduct one-to-one or panel debates.

Evaluation
Dissemination and
Assessment Center